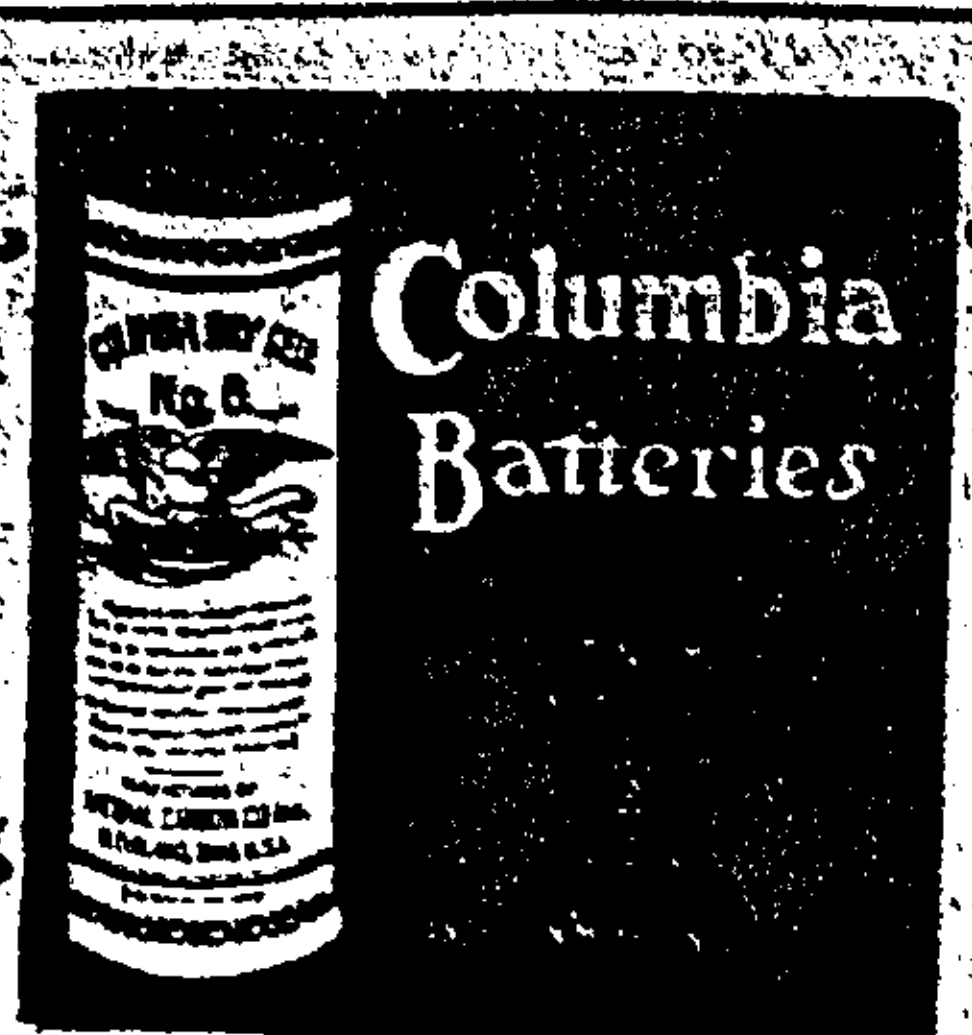




The Hongkong Telegraph



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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1921 日八廿月七

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130 PER ANNUM

THE IRISH CRISIS.

Dail Eireann's Reply not Expected for Some Days.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 30. It is announced in London that Dail Eireann's reply is not expected for some days. It will be sent to Mr. Lloyd George in Scotland when received.

Another Outbreak in Belfast.

London, August 30.

Two people were killed and 12 injured in sectarian rioting at Belfast yesterday, where there was a renewal of the disturbance in the morning. Brisk revolver firing occurred in the streets, three people being sent to hospital. Police in armoured cars cleared the streets, and quietness has been restored, but there is considerable excitement.

Railway Locomotive Men Strike.

London, August 30.

Contrary to the instructions of their Union, the locomotive men of the Great Northern Railway at Belfast struck at midnight against the proposed establishment of a ten-hour day. The trouble threatens to spread to Dublin and Dundalk.

Settlement at Dublin, but No Resumption at Belfast; more Street Firing.

Later.

The strike on the Great Northern Railway of Ireland, due to the refusal of the company to join other companies in arbitration has been proceeding at Dublin, but when it was announced this afternoon that the company had decided to accept the findings of the arbitration tribunal the men who had struck at Dublin in the morning resumed. There is still no news of a resumption at Belfast, where the train service has been completely suspended. Revolver firing in the streets was renewed this afternoon. Passengers on trams sought safety from stray bullets by lying on the floor. One person was killed and four injured.

THE OUTBREAK IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

Disturbances Slowly Subsiding.

Simla, August 30.

Latest reports of the Moplah risings show that columns from Malappuram, Calicut and Tirur are converging on Tirurangad. Reports from some of the districts indicate that the disturbances are slowly subsiding, and a favourable turn in the situation is expected shortly.

Attempts by members of the Congress party to pacify the Moplahs apparently failed. Local newspapers draw attention to the fact that the rising is not merely anti-Government, but is against all non-Moslems, in consequence of which Hindus and Christians are organising bands with the object of beating off the rebels.

Relief of Mallapuram.

London, August 31.

It is officially announced that detachments of Leinsters and special police relieved Mallapuram and brought in the garrison to Calicut. Particulars of the fight at Pukkatur show that a large body of rebels armed with sporting rifles, swords, and carbines demonstrated with their traditional ferocity and eagerness for death and fought desperately for five hours before being beaten off.

DEATH OF CANON SHEPPARD.

Chaplain to Queen Victoria and King Edward.

London, August 30.

The death is announced of the Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard. [The Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, born 1845, was Priest-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria from 1878 to 1884 and was subsequently Chaplain-in-Ordinary to her Majesty, while from 1901 to 1909 he was Chaplain-in-Ordinary to King Edward. At one time Canon Sheppard was also Dom-stic Chaplain to Queen Alexandra, and he was Honorary Chaplain to more than one learned society as well as of the 4th Batt. Royal Fusiliers. Since 1907 the deceased had been Canon and Precentor of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and since 1884 Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal. Canon Sheppard was the author of "Memorials of St. James' Palace," "The Old Royal Palace of Whitehall," and of "The Life of the Duke of Cambridge."]

U. S. STEEL TARIFFS.

British Deputation Appeals to Senate Committee.

Washington, August 30.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, at the head of a deputation from the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, appeared before the Senate Finance Committee and appealed against the prohibitive American tariffs on high-grade steel. He declared that he did not ask for favouritism, but we are anxious to pay our debt to America, and this is only possible by trade.

[The head of this deputation should not be confused with the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, the former Premier. The Mr. Balfour in question holds the title of "Master Cutler of Sheffield," and is the managing director of Arthur Balfour and Co., Ltd.]

INDUSTRIAL COMMODITIES IN THE COLONIES.

Sir C. H. Bedford to be Honorary Adviser.

London, August 30.

Mr. Winston Churchill has appointed Sir C. H. Bedford to be his honorary adviser on questions relating to power and industrial alcohol in the Colonies and Protectorates.

[Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Henry Bedford, born 1866, has held Government technical appointments, largely in India, where he was Scientific and Technical Adviser on Excise and Customs from 1904 to 1911.]

MOORS CAPTURE ADVANCED POSTS.

Madrid, August 30.

A Tetuan telegram states that a considerable Moorish force executed a surprise attack on the Spanish position twenty-five miles from Alkazarbekir and carried the advanced posts after sharp fighting.

NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET.

London, August 30.

Senhor Antonio Granjo is forming a new Cabinet.

GERMAN PROCLAMATION EXCITES STRONG FEELINGS.

"Situation Much Worse than Appears on the Surface."

(Reuter's Service.)

Berlin, August 30.

The Government's proclamation mentioned yesterday, which is assailed with a torrent of abuse by the reactionary Press, is welcomed by the Socialist and democratic newspapers. It is, according to the latter, due to the Government's possession of information that the situation is much worse than appears on the surface. Trade union leaders claiming to represent eleven million workers called on the Chancellor demanding vigorous measures for the protection of the Republic, including the abolition of martial law in Bavaria, Central Germany, and East Prussia, where, it is alleged, it has been abused for reactionary purposes, also the dismissal of the members of the Reichwehr participating in anti-Republican demonstrations.

Report of Expulsion Decree Against Dynasty and Supporters.

Paris, August 30.

The *Matin's* Berlin correspondent states that it is proposed to issue a decree of expulsion against the Hohenzollerns, also against Monarchist officers like Ludendorff, Lettow von Vorbeck, and Von der Goltz.

Prominent Paper Suspended.

Later.

The Minister of the Interior has prohibited the publication of a number of Nationalist newspapers, including the *Deutsche Zeitung*.

INTERNATIONAL JURISTS GATHER AT THE HAGUE.

Oratory and Festivities.

The Hague, August 30.

Prince Henry formally opened the thirtieth conference of the International Law Association in the Court's hall. The proceedings comprised addresses by Dr. Heemskerk (Minister of Justice), the Burgomaster at the Hague, and various foreign members, including Lord Phillimore. Prof. Jitta, president of the conference, delivered a speech on future international and private law.

After lunch, at which Prince Henry was present, the delegates held a business meeting in the Palace of Peace, after which a monument to the late Prof. Asser, the famous jurist, was inaugurated. A garden party followed. The Government gave a great reception to honour the delegates at the Palace Hotel in the evening.

PAN-RUSSIAN DELEGATES ARRESTED.

Privileges for Agricultural Societies.

Reval, August 30.

A message from Moscow states the members of the Pan-Russian Relief Committee, whose request to send a delegation abroad was refused, have now been arrested and their correspondence and documents seized on the ground of disobedience to the Central Executive.

A recent decree issued at Moscow making concessions respecting private ownership of property authorises agricultural societies with a minimum membership of five to transact business, acquire real estate, contract loans, and establish work-shops and factories. Such co-operative societies will not be subject to the ordinary regulations regarding compulsory labour and will be favoured by the authorities.

Voluntary Committee Entreated to Carry on Independently.

London, August 31.

On the ground that the majority of the members of the committee are counter-revolutionaries subordinating the interests of the starving population to political considerations, the Soviet Government has dissolved the voluntary relief measures at the present critical juncture, as is shown by a Moscow wireless message appealing to those not wishing to sacrifice the interests of the starving people to political considerations to carry on with relief work on the basis of independent initiative.

THE GRAECO-TURKISH CONFLICT.

Battle Proceeding "Most Violently."

Athens, August 30.

The seriousness of the fighting in Asia Minor is indicated in a laconic communique of the 28th inst., which states: "Battle at Sakaria River continues most violently."

A naval communique states that the Greek bombardment of towns on the Black Sea coast has stopped the persecution of Christians.

GERMANY MAKES PROMPT PAYMENT.

Milliard Marks Handed Over.

Berlin, August 30.

The Vice-President of the Reichsbank announces that Germany has already paid the milliard gold marks due to the Allies on the 31st inst., although payment entailed the despatch from New York of M. 58,000,000 (gold) from the Reichsbank reserves.

Anticipatory Purchases Strengthen Rates.

New York, August 30.

Anticipating indemnity payments to Britain, France, and Belgium amounting to between sixty-five and a hundred million dollars, German agents here have been purchasing dollars in the markets of Holland and Scandinavia for several weeks past, thus accounting for the firmness of rates on those markets.

DR. WELLINGTON KOO PRESIDES OVER L. O. N.

Finance Report to be Presented by Chinese Representative.

Geneva, August 30.

The Council of the League of Nations assembled this morning under the presidency of Dr. Wellington Koo. The agenda includes the financial report of the League, which will be presented by the Chinese representative.

RELATIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS.

The Hague, August 30.

The Van Karnebeek, questioned as regards the object of his journey abroad, declared that he conferred with the Belgian Foreign Minister in Switzerland concerning outstanding questions, and was convinced that the interview would promote good relations between the two countries.

THE AUSTRALIANS' FIRST DEFEAT.

English XI Wins a Remarkable Game.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 30.

At Eastbourne the English XI won by 28 runs the Australians in their second innings being dismissed for 167.

The Australians were however comfortable against Gibson, who bowled consistently well and took six wickets for 64 runs. This is the first defeat of the Australian tour, and scenes of the wildest enthusiasm marked the contest. Three thousand people surrounded the pavilion and vociferously cheered the players. Armstrong, in a speech, said that he was glad to give credit to the better side on the play. Musical honours concluded the occasion.

Middlesex Win the Championship.

Yorkshire won by 186 runs, Warwick by 82 runs, Kent by 141 runs, Lancashire on the first innings, Leicester by five wickets, and Middlesex by six wickets, the last-named thus retaining the championship.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COLLISION.

Vienna Appeals to Allies.

London, August 30.

Reports reaching London speak of a number of collisions at Odesburg between Austrian gendarmes and Hungarian armed bands, whom the Austrian authorities state belong to the Hungarian Regular Army. Anticipating still more serious developments, Austria has forwarded a protest to the Allies suggesting that the Allies see that their orders are respected.

COMPANY MEETING.

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

A third extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd., was held at the Hotel to-day at noon. Mr. J. Scott Harston presided and other Directors present were Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. C. Montague Ede, Mr. E. A. M. Williams and Mr. J. H. Teggart (Manager and Secretary). The shareholders present were the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Hon. Mr. Robert, Messrs. E. M. Raymond, Fung Tat-hang, W. E. van Eps, Ho Kum-tong and E. A. Ram.

The Chairman having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—As indicated in that part of the notice which has just been read by the Company's Manager, this meeting has been convened for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the second extraordinary general meeting of this Company held on the 13th instant in so far as regards the resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 set out in the notice convening such second extraordinary general meeting which were passed at that meeting, and of confirming, if thought fit, such resolutions as special resolutions. These resolutions, as you will remember, concerned—

(1) The division of each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present capital of \$1,000,000 into five fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(2) The subsequent increase of the Company's capital from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each to be issued as indicated in the Resolution No. 4 set out in the said Notice.

(3) The capitalisation of the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of its General Reserve, such capitalisation to be effected upon the lines indicated in the Resolution No. 5 set out in the said Notice.

You will recollect that at the second extraordinary general meeting I dealt at some length with the reasons which actuated your Directors in bringing forward the three resolutions in question, and I do not consider it necessary to deal further therewith now, except to remark that at the second extraordinary general meeting in question the three resolutions above referred to were unanimously passed as extraordinary resolutions, and that in order to comply with the provisions of the Hongkong Companies Ordinance

shall be confirmed as special resolutions, and I accordingly beg to propose the confirmation as a special resolution of the first of the said three resolutions, namely:—

"(1) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each" and I shall be much obliged if some shareholder will kindly second that.

The proposition was seconded by the Rev. Father Robert and carried.

The Chairman said: I now beg to propose the confirmation as a special resolution of the second of the said three Resolutions, namely:—

"(2) That after the division aforesaid, the capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit, and I shall be much obliged if some shareholder will kindly second that."

The proposition was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook and carried.

The Chairman said: I now beg to propose the confirmation as a Special Resolution of the third of the said three Resolutions, namely:—

"(3) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December 1920, and such distribution to be to satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus."

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Ho Kom-tong and carried. The Chairman said: Gentlemen, that concludes the business for which this meeting was convened, and I thank you for your attendance. There are certain further steps to be taken by your Board of Directors in connection with the various matters mentioned in the said notice and which have been the subject of the three extraordinary general meetings, but these

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Swimming and Polo.

On account of the progress of the previous V.R.C. sports nights and the demand for accommodation at the next sports, which will be held on Sept. 2nd, there will be seats erected at the side of the bath against the Naval Yard wall, providing accommodation for another eighty people.

A fine programme has been arranged and swimmers have been invited from the Chinese Y.M.C.A. The team race will be an event between the Chinese Y.M.C.A., the R.G.A., the R.N.C., the Kowloon Docks, the U.A.C., a V.R.C. team and probably a team from the Club Laitanap. The two lengths race, the team race and the water polo are trials for the selection of competitors for the forthcoming interport swimming, which will commence on Sept. 29th and last until Oct. 1st. Mr. R. C. Wicheff informed a *Telegraph* representative that the names of those who are likely to represent Shanghai are not yet known. The selection committee for choosing representatives for Hongkong in the interport sports consists of the V.R.C. Baths House Committee (nine members), Mr. R. J. Wilton (unattached to any swimming club), Mr. J. O. Finch (R.Y.C.), Master Gunner May (Military) and Lieut. Milbourne (R.N.).

A number of interesting polo fixtures will be played at the V.R.C. during the next month or so and the games that have come off so far have been well attended and have provided quite good sport. It is perhaps not generally known in the Colony, but these matches are open to ladies and are not reserved for men, and also non-members of the Club can attend, the admission for civilians being 50 cents and for service men 25 cents.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The Clarinet will appear again at the Kowloon Theatre. Change of programme.—Page 12.

The next V.R.C. Night Fete takes place on Friday.—Page 4. The T. K. K. announce the arrival of the Tenyo Maru and Ginyo Maru. Will consignees 62 cargo please note?—Page 4.

The Hongkong Theatre's mid-week programme contains a Paramount Film "The Law of the North" and a Chaplin comedy.—Page 12.

Lane Crawford's draw attention to Apricots.—Page 3.

Lammerts will sell off Chinese curios and paintings on September 5.—Page 4. Anyone seen a long-haired sheep dog wandering about?—Page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 6 1/2d.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day, 6.41 p.m.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.73. Temperature:—82. Humidity:—83.

NOTICE

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PILLS**
For Ladies.

CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.

Increase of Subscription.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the Chamber Room, Chartered Bank Buildings, yesterday afternoon. Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (the Chairman of the Chamber) conducted the proceedings and was supported by the members of the Committee and Mr. E. A. M. Williams (Secretary). The following firms were represented: Messrs. Anderson Meyer and Co. (Mr. N. Dreyer), Arculi Bros. (Mr. Y. Curran), Arnhold Bros. and Co. (Mr. B. Montalith Webb), Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd. (Mr. E. C. F. Caville), Bradley and Co., Ltd. (Mr. T. W. Hill), British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd. (Mr. W. B. Kennett), British Borneo Timber Co., Ltd. (Mr. G. M. Lakin), Butterfield and Swire (Mr. G. T. Edkins), Calbeck, Macgregor and Co. (Mr. C. Lafrentz), Carters (Mr. B. D. Crawford Morgan), Cawajee, Palanjee and Co. (Mr. F. J. Biloria), Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China (Mr. H. E. Smith), Mr. Chan Yee Teng, The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. B. W. Tape), China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd. (Mr. H. H. Taylor), Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. G. H. Elliott), Cie. des Messageries Maritimes (Mr. R. Rodenluer), S. J. David and Co. (Mr. O. I. Ellis), Dodwell and Co., Ltd. (Mr. G. M. Dodwell), Donnelly and Whyte (Mr. L. M. Whyte), Walter Ford and Co. (Mr. Arthur Sannth), Fong Tang (Mr. Fung Kung), Gande, Price and Co. (Mr. C. Bond), Getz Bros. and Co. of the Orient Ltd. (Mr. H. O. Odell), Gibb, Livingston and Co., Ltd. (Mr. A. O. Lang), Gilman and Co. (Mr. G. Miskin), Goddard and Douglas (Mr. R. Douglas), Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. (Mr. Allen Knibb), T. E. Griffith and Co., Ltd. (Mr. P. A. Dixon), Handelsmaatschappij "Transmarina" (Mr. D. U. de Wech), W. A. Hannibal and Co. (Mr. John Robertson), Hausmann, Kern and Co. (Mr. E. Kero), Holland China Trading Co. (Mr. Alex. Van Andel), Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. (Mr. P. R. Marsh), Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. A. Pearce), Hongkong Import and China Export Co. (Mr. S. E. Iemai), Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Mr. F. J. Tavares), Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephens), W. G. Humphreys and Co. (Mr. E. Humphreys), J. D. Hutchison and Co. (Mr. T. E. Pearce), Ip Tak and Co. (Mr. Tam Wing Kwong), Jardine Matheson and Co. (Mr. D. G. M. Bernard), Java China Japan Lijn (Mr. C. Quarles Van Ufford), W. R. Loxley and Co. (Mr. W. O. Patterson), Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. (Mr. P. L. Knight), J. R. Michael and Co. (Mr. V. Benjamia), Mexon and Taylor (Mr. H. Birkett), Mustard and Co. (Mr. H. E. Scott), Nestle Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. (Mr. W. A. Stevens), Northwest Trading Co., Ltd. (Mr. Edward C. Dinman), Mr. K. S. Pavi, Pentraeth and Co. (Mr. C. P. Marcel), Reiss and Co. (Mr. J. Hanbury Williams), Robertson, Wilson and Co. (Mr. G. W. Sewell), Alexander Ross and Co. (Mr. A. S. D. Constand), Rudolf, Wolf and Kew Ltd. (Mr. C. H. W. Kew), The Sandoz Chemical Works, Basle, Switzerland (Mr. J. H. Brister), E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd. (Mr. A. S. Gubbay and Mr. S. H. Dutton), Mr. J. T. Shaw, T. W. Simmons and Co. (Mr. J. L. Plummer), H. Skott and Co. (Mr.

G. E. Wotton), Stewart Bros. (Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin), F. P. Talbot (Mr. M. P. Talbot), The Texas Co. (Mr. Wm. Mayer), Union Trading Co., Ltd. (Mr. S. M. Churn), Wickham, Harry and Co. (Mr. J. Owen Hughes), David Sassoon and Co., Ltd. (Mr. A. M. Bawa-Smith). The "Fancy" Contract.

The first item on the agenda was to consider and, if approved, adopt a local standard form of "Fancy" Piece Goods Contract.

The Chairman read the contract suggested by the Committee as follows:—

(1) Not more than four months clearance including free godown, insurance, etc., will be allowed from date of arrival of goods from stock after which date the buyer shall pay 1% per month which shall cover interest, godown, insurance and all charges, but the seller's rights on buyer's failure to perform his obligation at due date of clearance shall be wholly unaffected by the provision for payment of the 1% hereinbefore contained.

This clause shall not be varied or affected in any way by Chinese or other characters written or chopped on it by any person purporting to be acting on behalf of either party. (2) Sellers are not responsible for delay in shipment or non-fulfilment of contract if occasioned by Strikes, Fire, Floods, War or Civil commotions, or any other circumstances beyond their control, and the certificate of any British Chamber of Commerce or other representative Trade Corporation as to the cause of delay in shipment or non-fulfilment of contract shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

(3) Any dispute regarding quality, shade, finish, design, packing, etc., not settled amicably shall be referred to arbitrators to be appointed by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

(4) Any goods not taken delivery of within the time specified shall remain at buyer's risk in every respect.

(5) No terms of this contract other than those expressed in the English language shall affect or be binding on the seller.

The Chairman, proceeding, said that the reasons why the proposed contract had been brought forward were familiar to all of them and did not need either advocacy or discussion by him as Chairman. That there was a genuine need for a standard form of contract which should be adopted and adhered to by all importing members of the Chamber was common knowledge, common ground and common agreement. He would like to say most emphatically that it was not the slightest use adopting the contract which had been suggested, either in its present form or amended, if they chose to amend it, unless those who adopted it by show of hands that afternoon were prepared rigidly to adhere to it. (Hear, hear). He said that, advisedly, because there had been cases reported to the Committee of the past contract, which had been in force for some considerable time, being partially, if not wholly, ignored by some members of the Chamber who subscribed to it. Evidence of this, however, had not been forthcoming, but if it had, it would have been laid before the Chamber. It might be that the reports were false. He would again emphatically remind members that it was useless, indeed it was unfair to other members of the Chamber, if it was not adhered to by all who voted in favour of it that afternoon. He formally moved the adoption of the Committee's recommendations as to the local standard form of fancy piece goods.

Mr. J. L. Plummer seconded.

Mr. Constand asked whether it was proposed that the clauses should simply be added to the old contract or were they to be considered to be the entire terms of the contract? If the latter, he was afraid there were one or two legal points which had been left out.

The Chairman: I think the idea is that it should replace the old contract.

Mr. Constand asked to be allowed to give one instance. If a contract for goods was made and the shipments were spread over three months and the last shipment did not arrive in time, could the buyer turn round and refuse to accept the goods? They had had cases taken to Court upon the point and personally he felt rather aggrieved about it. It came under the Sales and Goods Act.

Mr. Van Andel said he had compared the present form with the original one and found a good many differences. There were two clauses in the old contract which were missed entirely in the proposed one and he thought it advisable that they should be inserted. The one referred to the question of shades. A couple of years ago they were told by Manchester that they could not expect the exact imitation of old shades of samples and so far as he knew that had not yet been withdrawn. He thought importers should be protected against deviation. The other addition referred to clause 3. He suggested it should be added that when the goods arrived in the market in an imperfect state buyers should take delivery and any dispute with regard to quality, shade, etc., should be referred to arbitration. He thought that was the custom in the Colony.

Mr. Plummer, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, said the Committee had very carefully considered the very large number of contracts which were at present used in the Colony by various importers and it was quite impossible to cover everything which some importers desired. With regard to the point raised by Mr. Constand it seemed to him that that had actually occurred. If any portion of the goods were late through unforeseen causes they were covered by common law. If they were late from any other cause, for which they themselves were responsible, then he was afraid they had to accept the responsibility.

Mr. Constand: Only for the late portion. Legally they are entitled to throw back the whole of the goods.

Mr. Plummer said that with regard to the question of slight deviation in shade they could refer the matter to the Chamber of Commerce for arbitration. Mr. Plummer considered it was quite impossible to formulate a general contract which would be entirely acceptable and actually approved by every importer. What they had done was to reduce the number of clauses to an absolute minimum. They had reduced them from about 50 to 6. Any other causes over which disputes might arise were covered under the ordinary law of sale and purchase. The shorter the contract the less risk of dispute. He asked the meeting to adopt the very simple clauses the Committee had drawn up rather than add more clauses.

Mr. Van Andel quite agreed with having a short contract. One of the reasons why he mentioned the matter was to see whether the Piece Goods Sub-Committee had considered it. They fell in with the suggestions and then they would know that if a dispute did crop up they would be protected against deviation of shades. Mr. Constand's remarks appeared to be covered as well.

Mr. Constand remarked that in any sale contract with Manchester they had the clause inserted that late delivery of one portion of the contract did not affect the others.

The Chairman suggested that the points raised by Mr. Constand and Mr. Van Andel would be covered if clause 3 was altered to read as follows:—"Any dispute regarding quality, shade, finish, design, packing, delivery, late shipment or non-fulfilment of contract, etc., not settled amicably shall be referred to arbitrators to be appointed by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and their finding shall be binding on both parties."

Mr. Constand suggested the addition of the following: "Late or non-arrival of one or more lots not to affect other shipments under this contract."

The Chairman announced that the suggestion would be accepted as part of clause 3 or would be drafted in another clause.

The additions mentioned by the Chairman and Mr. Constand were agreed to and the proposed contract, as amended, unanimously approved by the meeting.

The Increased Subscription.

In introducing the next question before the meeting, which he described as "a rather important one"—the increased subscription—the Chairman remarked that the principle of increased capital for a progressive business was so familiar to members that it need not be laboured. The Chamber of Commerce was a business which had far exceeded its capital and required increased revenue in order to carry on its work efficiently. For many years, members had enjoyed the privileges that the Chamber afforded at a really wholly inadequate annual subscription. This fact was enforced on the Committee very strongly during the war years, when work increased enormously. The war had left a legacy which made the work even greater to-day. Times were not propitious then and the question of advancing the subscription had to be postponed. Now, however, the position had been forced by the resignation of the present secretary, which took effect at the end of the year.

"His labours are so familiar to you all," added Mr. Holyoak, "that I should like to pay them this passing word of tribute, though I hope to have the opportunity on another occasion, of speaking of his very valuable services, over many years, to this Chamber—(applause)—and I hope to give you an opportunity of affording tangible evidence of your appreciation." (Renewed applause).

Reverting to the work of the Chamber, the Chairman said that when Mr. Williams became secretary there were two committees. The Chairman mentioned eight additional sub-committees now in existence; one on shipping—had 25 pages of minutes representing last month's work. The general committee's agenda had increased from 15 pages to 60. The Chairman also mentioned the daily bulletin and the surveys. The rice surveys were a very big issue and had won a reputation in San Francisco of which the Chamber might be proud. The Chamber now acted as Consular correspondent to the Board of Trade, since the withdrawal of the Commercial Secretary to the Legation in Hongkong. The work of all concerned had increased to such an extraordinary extent that it was a matter of some difficulty, year by year, to find a Chairman who would face the duties associated with the office. Members of committees, also, had to give much valuable time.

"It is purely a business proposition," concluded Mr. Holyoak. "The Chamber is carrying on very large and important work and requires an even larger staff than we are budgeting for to-day. I should like to add that no portion of the increased subscription asked for is to be devoted to the Chamber of Commerce guaranteed towards the Commercial Course at Hongkong University for the next five years. That has been found, or will be found, entirely by guarantees from members, quite outside subscription."

The Chairman then proposed:—That from January 1st, 1922, the annual subscription of members be increased, for firms \$50 to \$200 and for individuals from \$25 to \$100, payable quarterly. The Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephens seconded. He said: I think this is very necessary, though I do not second it with any particular pleasure; this is hardly the time to ask people to add to their overhead charges. But the fact remains that if the work of the Chamber is to be carried on in anything like an efficient manner, this increase of subscription is necessary. The work of the Chamber will not get less as time goes on. The neighbouring country is in a state of political chaos and we must have an efficient Chamber of Commerce to see that the trade interests of Hongkong are properly protected. In the quiet old days, very little work was necessary; there was a law of some kind in the neighbouring territories and we very seldom came into collision with our neighbours. But now China is becoming the battle-ground of conflicting interests, and the only way that some protection can be afforded to Hongkong trade—British and foreign—is to have an alert Chamber of Commerce to point out to the Government any menace that may arise. Your neighbours in Shanghai have realised the importance of this and only lately have raised an endowment fund for the Chamber of, I believe, one hundred thousand taels. Here we do not aim at anything so ambitious as that, but merely ask for this increase of subscription which, I think you will agree, is absolutely necessary.

Mr. Owen Hughes supported the proposal. The Chairman had hinted that there might be resignations. Such a thing, said Mr. Hughes, was unthinkable and would be very much to the discredit of the community. Mr. Hughes thought there was a tendency to leave too much to committees and suggested that the whole Chamber should meet quarterly instead of annually, and that there should be an annual dinner, with lecture or address on a question of interest. He instanced the question of military lands as one on which the full weight of the Chamber would be needed if the War Office were to be prevailed upon to relinquish their hold.

Mr. Constand supported Mr. Hughes's suggestions and said that a special meeting should have been held, for example, on the piece goods contract, just discussed. There being no further discussion, the resolution was put and carried without dissent.

Quarterly Meetings.

Mr. Owen Hughes proposed that general meetings of the Chamber be held quarterly and that a special meeting be called at an early date for the purpose of discussing the amendment of the constitution.

Mr. Constand seconded.

The Chairman pointed out that the Committee had power to call quarterly meetings without altering the constitution.

After discussion, the resolution was approved and the meeting terminated.

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A MILK PROSECUTION.

Moral Victory for Defendant.

A Chinese dairymaid named Chan Pak Shau of No. 55 Aberdeen Street, was summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon for selling to Sanitary Inspector John Watson, to the latter's prejudice, milk which was not of the nature and substance demanded by the purchaser.

Dr. W. W. Pearse, Medical Officer of Health, on whose instructions the summons was issued, conducted the case for the prosecution. Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the defence.

Outlining the facts, Dr. Pearse said that before he authorised the prosecution he carefully considered the case. The Government analyst's certificate showed that four per cent. of water had been added to the milk, and this percentage, said Dr. Pearse, was very small and at first sight it would appear that no man would bother to add such a small quantity. The analyst's report, however, was based on the local standard of milk, which was very low. The Health authorities required three per cent. of fat and 8.5 per cent. of solids. This standard was recognised as very low in other parts of the world, but the Hongkong Government declined to raise it to conform with the standard at home.

Mr. Hind objected to the statement that the local standard was low.

Mr. Lindsell pointed out that Dr. Pearse said it was low in comparison with other places.

Mr. Hind said that that statement should not be accepted unless official documents could be produced to support it.

Dr. Pearse said that in his opinion the local standard was low. It was quite reasonable that the Hongkong Government declined to raise it because if the Government insisted on a higher standard they would have to condemn a great deal of wholesome food which at the present time could be used. Knowing that the local standard was low the Health Department had determined to take action even if a very small quantity of water was shown by the analyst's certificate. In this case it was a common practice for Chinese dairymaids to add water to the milk of their buffaloes, the milk of which was much richer in fat than that of ordinary cows. It was possible that if buffaloes' milk was mixed with ordinary cows' milk, a good deal of water could be added to it and the dairymaids could still maintain a standard, which would show, on the Government analyst's certificate, that the milk was good milk. The water added to the milk might be dirty, and from the bacteriologist's point of view even a minute quantity of contaminated water was extremely dangerous.

Inspector Watson deposed that on July 21st, he bought three bottles of fresh cow's milk at No. 55, Aberdeen Street and told the man who supplied the milk (not the defendant) that his purpose was to sample what he had purchased. He poured the contents into a measure and after having poured it from the measure into a one pint glass and rice versus a number of times to ensure a thorough mixing, he transferred the milk into three clean bottles, all of which were sealed by witness. He gave one bottle to defendant, sent a bottle to the Government analyst and retained the third bottle.

Dr. Pearse then endeavoured to show that there were buffaloes in defendant's cowshed, but failed because he could not produce evidence showing that the whole shed was used by defendant. Mr. Hind asserted that his client used the shed in conjunction with another man. His defence was that the inferior quality of the milk was not due to adulteration, but to the inferior quality of the grass with which the cows were fed at this time of the year. In this connection Mr. Hind suggested that before the case continued a proper test be made under the supervision of the Government analyst and an independent analyst engaged by defendant. The latter was prepared to subject the milk of his whole herd to examination by analysts.

Mr. Lindsell said the request was reasonable. Dr. Pearse objected and drew his Worship's attention to the fact that defendant was given one

bottle of milk by Inspector Watson. He should have had it analysed by an independent analyst. If he had not taken advantage of it, it was his own fault. Insisting on the continuance of the case, Dr. Pearse asked his Worship to deal with the milk in the present case and decide the case on its merits. It was no defence if defendant now produced a bottle of good milk.

Dr. Pearse revived his attempt to prove that defendant reared buffaloes in his cowshed by calling Sanitary Inspector James Reid to the witness-box.

Inspector Reid visited a cowshed said to be owned by defendant, but his evidence did not help the prosecution in the least.

Dr. Pearse had to abandon the allegation of keeping buffaloes, and consequently based his case on the Government analyst's report on the milk. He proposed to call the Government analyst to the witness-box.

Mr. Hind admitted the report, and said he had no questions to ask Mr. Dorey.

Mr. Pearse submitted that defendant's admission of the Government analyst's report was tantamount to a confession that four per cent. of water had been added to the milk.

Having ascertained that Dr. Pearse had closed his case, Mr. Hind submitted that the analyst's certificate was bad because the law required the analyst to report whether any change had taken place in the constitution of the milk which would affect the analysis. Mr. Hind quoted from the Ordinance to emphasize this point.

Dr. Pearse: The Government analyst is here. He can be called to the witness-box now.

Mr. Hind: You can't do it. You have closed your case.

In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Hind said that it had been held at home that this report was necessary.

Mr. Lindsell, to Dr. Pearse: The analyst's certificate is not complete.

Dr. Pearse: Very good. I consider I have won my case.

Mr. Lindsell: Perhaps you have won a moral victory! Laughter. I am afraid I have no option but to discharge defendant.

The case was accordingly dismissed.

GODOWN OR DOMESTIC TENEMENT.

Interesting Rents Case.

This is one of those cases in which a dishonest tenant can profit by means of the recent Rents Ordinance to the detriment of the landlord. Commented Mr. A. H. Crew of Messrs Hastings and Hastings, in opening a case before Mr. Justice J. R. Wood in the Summary Court yesterday afternoon.

The plaintiff, Leung Lin Sau, a merchant of No. 56, Connaught Road West, is the owner of leasehold premises known as No. 72, Connaught Road West, of which the defendants, the Him Sang Fat firm, of No. 41 Des Voeux Road West, are tenants on a monthly tenancy at a rental of \$260 per month. Plaintiff terminated the tenancy by notice in writing dated 4th July on the ground that he required the premises for occupation as a residence for persons in his whole-time employment. Plaintiff claimed possession and mesne profits.

Mr. M. K. Lo (of Messrs. Lo and Lo) appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Crew said it was a case in which the Rents Ordinance could be used to bring very grave injustice to a landlord. He did not believe that when this legislation was brought in that the Legislature contemplated a dishonest user of the Act. Mr. Crew thought his lordship would be in agreement with his view that it was not intended under the Ordinance to protect godowns and business premises. What the Legislature desired when they brought in the Ordinance was to provide that the ordinary man should have a shelter over his head. He could quote his lordship's own judgment in the first case tried in that Court upon this point if desired.

The Judge: That is my view. Mr. Crew: If I may say so, with respect, I entirely agree. Of course it becomes essential, when one is considering what I may call the mere shelter, for what class of person one is finding shelter. The alternative accommodation will depend upon who is to be accommodated. If I may be allowed to make your lordship's words at the inspection yesterday, if I was to offer Sir Paul Chater a

small room in a back street of a Chinese slum it would not be an alternative accommodation. It could not be called that.

Proceeding to state the facts, Mr. Crew said that the plaintiff was owner of two houses—No. 41, Des Voeux Road West and No. 72, Connaught Road West. The houses were back to back, with a party wall between. The houses were acquired in 1913 by a lady who was one of the wives of the plaintiff's father. In 1915, after the death of the plaintiff's father, under a family arrangement for the division of the estate, the houses were assigned by the lady to the plaintiff. On the 18th June, premises known as No. 89, Connaught Road West collapsed and would be the subject of further proceedings in that Court. They were occupied by plaintiff's firm—the Hip Hing Leung—a concern which did a very large export trade from Hongkong and had branches all over the Straits and other places. When the collapse was imminent, on the advice of his (Mr. Crew's) client's architect, all the foks were turned out of the premises. The firm succeeded in acquiring a small portion of the ground floor of No. 89, Connaught Road West. The premises measured 55 feet by 13 feet. They subsequently, with even greater effort, acquired another small portion of a ground floor in Wing Lok Street of about the same dimensions. These two premises had to serve them in place of four floors which they occupied in the old premises at No. 89, Connaught Road West.

The Judge: How many foks are accommodated?

Mr. Crew: Roughly 30. We occupied the whole of No. 89, Connaught Road West, where all our foks lived. At the present moment we are paying in rent substantially the same for one floor—two half floors—as this defendant is paying for four floors.

"That is why you want to get the premises back," interposed Mr. Lo. "I am glad you mentioned it."

Mr. Crew proceeded to say that the firm could not house their foks in the two half floors. Some were housed out and others were residing in the private residences of partners in Robinson Road and Caine Road. "If ever there was a case in which a landlord was justified in getting back a little bit of his own property, this is one," exclaimed Mr. Crew.

Notice was given to defendants on the 4th July—before the Rents Ordinance came into force—to quit both the premises at No. 72, Connaught Road West and No. 41, Des Voeux Road. On the 30th July, before the notice expired, plaintiff accompanied by himself (Mr. Crew) and Mr. Cornell, of Messrs Palmer and Turner, made a careful inspection of the premises, and if there was one thing "sticking out a mile," if he might say so, it was that No. 72, Connaught Road West was used as a godown. The whole of the premises were stocked from floor to roof, with the exception of a very small portion on the second floor where there were three bed boards. He advised his clients they could not turn the tenants out of No. 41 but that they could out of No. 72. Mr. Crew having read the correspondence on the subject, explained that the houses were originally built as two houses and subsequently let to one tenant who was allowed to make an opening between the two buildings on the understanding that if either, or both, houses were wanted he would fill up the openings. The defendant firm took the premises on that understanding.

"On further inspection on Friday, 26th August, there had been, as I anticipated," proceeded Mr. Crew, "a wholesale migration of foks from No. 41 to No. 72. When I say migration, I mean migration for sleeping purposes. Bed boards and spring beds were springing up all over the place like mushrooms." Mr. Crew contended there was ample accommodation in No. 41, Des Voeux Road West for all the foks employed in the two buildings. There were bed boards on the premises which showed they had not been used for a fortnight, with dust standing thickly on them. "That is what I am protesting against," Mr. Crew remarked. "It is not a bona fide attempt to house their foks in the premises; it is an attempt to keep a godown away from a landlord who is desperately driven for premises to house his foks in."

In order to show that his client was "not a shark but a landlord who dealt very leniently with his tenants," Mr. Crew mentioned that the rent in 1913 was \$240 and in December 1920, \$260, an increase of \$20 in six years. It was raised another \$20 this year and it had now gone back to the standard rent.

Evidence was then called and the case adjourned.

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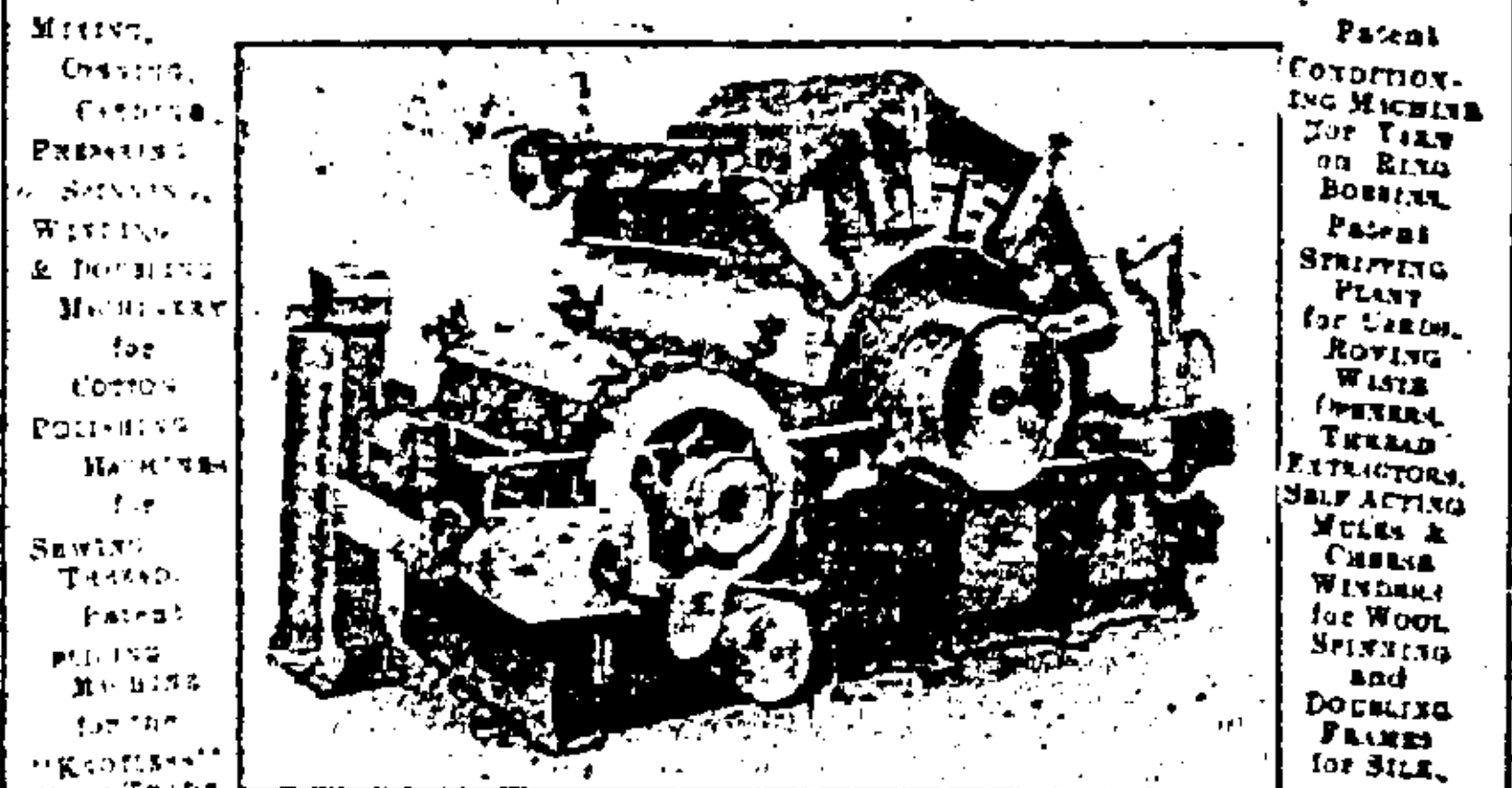
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Solicitor at Acton—"Why did you cross the road?" Witness—"To get to the other side." "Why do you say he can pay?" "A man who has two suits and creases his trousers can afford to be sure!"—At Bow County Court.

Heard at Highgate—"Have you any confirmation of what you say?" Defendant (in the Washington manner)—"Sir, I wouldn't tell a lie." "Dazzled defendant on being fined at Highgate—"Thank you, my lord, and gentlemen of the jury."

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THE ROLL OF THE MISSING.

More than 55,000 girls were reported "disappeared" last year in America. Doubtless a majority of them merely answered the call of sex and left the old home and family ties of their own volition. At the same time, says the *Los Angeles Times*, this is a very heavy toll to be taken from the roll of known and numbered and placed in the column of the missing. Taking the country as a whole, more than 200 young women disappear from their usual haunts every day in the year. A generation ago the complete disappearance of any girl of good parentage might become a country-wide sensation. Now the bells of the town may absolutely disappear without leaving much more than a ripple. She has either run away with a sweetheart, gone to the big city for a career, or sought a job in the movies. In either case she has soon fit to sever the family tie and possibly take another name. But there is still an army of lost ones who are not so favoured and have passed forever from the recognition of their kindred. It is to lessen this sad toll that reclamation measures are now sought and desired.

FAR EASTERN TRADE.

Impressions of Seven
Months' Tour.

The Orient is gradually recovering from its post-war financial, commercial and business depression, is the opinion of Mr. F. P. Small, first vice-president of the American Express Company of New York, who recently arrived in the States, following a seven months' tour around the world. In discussing his trip, Small said:

There is a general feeling of optimism in all the countries and every one seems hopeful and expectant of a revival in foreign trade in the very near future.

While no one seems able to explain just why such a feeling should prevail, there is much to be said, local conditions are generally good, and there is very little unemployment, due principally to the vast majority of the population getting their living from the land, and the recent crops have been generally satisfactory, with good promise for those yet to be harvested. Further, such manufacturing as is engaged in producing articles for local consumption are finding a ready market for their products.

This local situation has a tendency to buoy up hope of early improvement in the export and import traffic.

It is no doubt true that importers and merchants generally who are engaged in foreign trade, and particularly in countries that are far distant from the great centres of activity, have felt the business depression to a greater extent than those similarly engaged in America or England, due to the depreciation of their silver money.

A trying situation has been brought about by the decrease in the price of silver, coupled with decreased exports and increased imports. Local merchants have found it impossible to take up and pay for goods ordered six months or a year previously, when both prices and the value of their money were still high.

Imports remain unsold and in warehouses, and with the buying power in other countries nearly at a standstill a considerable stock of commodities are on hand awaiting export demand.

The temporary stagnation in foreign trade has also depressed the shipping business and all lines of activity incident thereto.

In anticipation of the liquidation of the present situation, Charles J. Brasor, ocean traffic manager of the American Express Company in New York, is now in the Far East perfecting arrangements for the handling of ships and cargo at all Oriental ports.

This indicates our confidence in the gradual improvement of the foreign trade situation and our conviction that this is not a time for pessimism, but for cheerfulness and a forward looking policy.

Banks in the Far East are carrying to a considerable extent the financial burden due to decrease in prices, and quite a percentage of importers and exporters, although practically bankrupt, find themselves still in business, it being felt that their stocks, upon which money has been advanced by banks, can be better disposed of by them than by bankers who do not know the trade.

In some locations, credits have been extended over a period of years to well known firms who, through the fall in prices, found themselves seriously involved, it being felt that with an extension of time they can eventually pull through without loss to the banks.

Until the stocks that are overhanging the market are liquidated and losses gradually absorbed, we cannot look for improvement by leaps and bounds.

MSS. OF THE BIBLE.

Monks' Thirty Thousand
Photographs.

The hotels, shops and transportation companies of the Far East, which cater to the foreign travellers, are anxiously asking: "When will the Americans begin to come again?" The manager of one of the largest hotels stated that in normal times 75 per cent of his guests were Americans, but that for months past he has not had half the normal business. These interests are much encouraged by the coming of the new luxurious trans-Pacific steamers of the Admiral Line, the Pacific Mail, and other Pacific coast lines. They are fully assured that the far-seeing transportation men of the Pacific coast have placed these new steamers on the Pacific to meet the requirements of the increasing numbers of American travellers who desire to see the newly-awakened peoples of the Far East. I share their optimism and their confidence in the sound judgment of the masters of our merchant marine. Ralph E. Towle, the general manager of the travel department of the American Express Company, visited the Far East with me and has returned with me after establishing in the chief cities of Japan and China a thoroughgoing, ticketing and tourist organization. We have opened our own offices in Yokohama, Kobe, Tientsin, Peking, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong and Calcutta. We are confident that the American traveller awaits only assurances of all the comforts and some of the luxuries to which he is accustomed in Europe and America, before turning toward the New Orient.

The trans-Pacific steamers are the equal luxury of the transatlantic liners. I found the railway trains the equal in cleanliness and comfort of the European and American trains. While the hotels are not so large and pretentious as our best here, they are well lighted, with private baths generally available and one has a degree of personal service and attention which our larger establishments cannot give.

I was surprised at the common use of the English language. Not only do the servants understand enough English to know your wishes, but notices and signs at railway stations, in hotel rooms and in shops are generally in English. I should say that the American traveller, in the Far East, is less embarrassed by lack of foreign language than he is in Europe. The common announcements of travel detail, such as custom examination, baggage transfers, booking advance reservations, securing one's rail and steamship tickets, have been so thoroughly anticipated by hotel and transportation managers that travel in the Orient is simplified and easy.

There is among Americans, I think, an unwarranted fear of unfamiliar diseases and infections. In seven months of continuous travel, with constant change of food and living conditions, I have not had the slightest indisposition. The ordinary care exercised while travelling in America will, I believe, bring one home from a tour of the Far East in equally good health. The Orient wants the American traveller and awaits him not only with utmost cordiality, but with a keen sense of his requirements, which they are providing in a measure that will secure and hold his patronage.

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THE SPORTS GIRL.

Do Games Conduce To
Matrimony?

Four girls, athletic, brown, brimming over with vigorous life, were playing a set of tennis with keen zest; when an onlooker remarked of these healthy lasses: "What splendid mothers of the nation they will make! What delightful wives! Their games have trained them in those sportsmanlike qualities in which women were once supposed to be deficient, have developed their strength and muscles, and rendered them capable of sharing their husband's recreations."

Then the inevitable doubt followed. Would these girls ever be wives? Clearly, they belonged to a society in which marriage is the fate not of the many but of the few. By the irony of circumstances, a large proportion of the unmarried women are found in the upper middle-classes, which are the most zealous exponents of games.

A DIVIDED ALLEGIANCE. The places where the girls meet young men are tennis courts and golf courses, and their indoor equivalents, bridge parties and dances, even the latter now being taken in so serious and professional a way that the shy god Cupid is not given a fair chance. He no more than any other potentate approves of a divided allegiance, and both men and women are inclined to grow too keen over their games to think of anything else.

A rival is introduced to beauty, and the prettiest girl cannot hope to make a conquest of her partner when she fizzes a ball in a golf foursome or makes a poor partner at tennis. Conversation is usually scrappy and restricted during athletic contests, and flirtation is ridiculous when a match is to be won. Men often admire the girls who look so charming in their white frocks on the green (or brown) lawns, but if they only meet them there they have no leisure to fall in love with them.

No, that occurs in quieter hours when the girl a man gets to know when he has a chance to notice her winsome sweetness, and she to practise the subtle art of fascination. More proposals have been due to picnics and river excursions than to tennis lawns, to idle saunterings by gentle streams than to strenuous exertions at the net.

TOO MUCH LIKE A MAN. The woman who plays games becomes too much like a man. Her fair dealing, her sportsmanlike attributes are just as admirable in the male sex. She is no longer surrounded by the entrancing feminine mystery which conduces to the equal mystery of love. It may be, also, that to our out-of-doors Alsatians, domesticity looks like a prison.

The athletic girl, who plays games from morning till night, often with other women, does not allow herself time to consider the serious business of getting married, a very serious business in these days of competition. She leads a joyous life through the long summer days at the sports she loves, and to put it crudely, too often allows her mate to escape her.

FOUNDER OF NANYANG
COLLEGE.

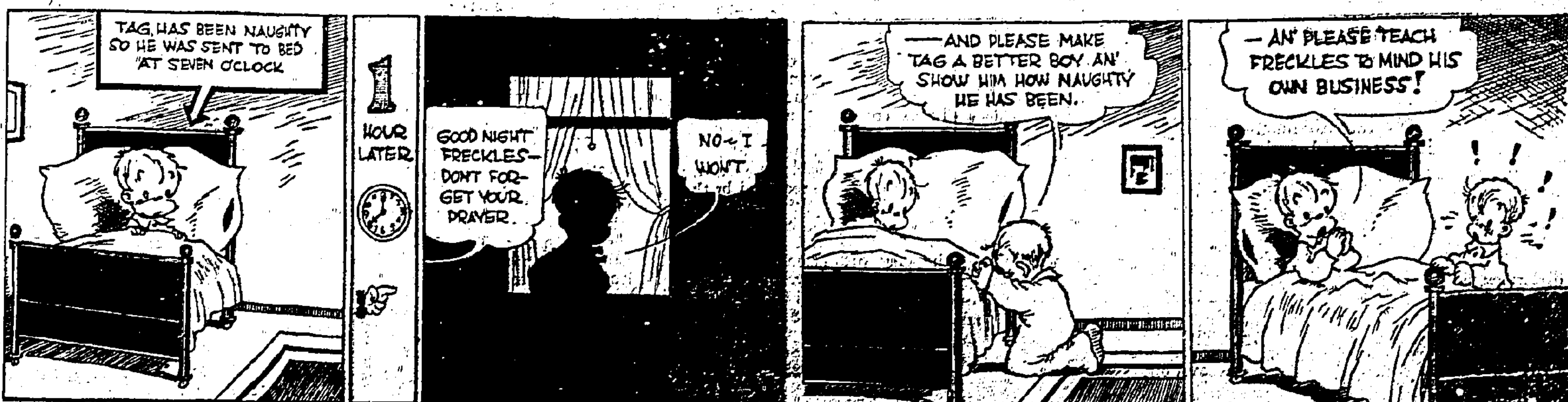
The brass statue of Mr. Sheng Kung-see, founder of Nanyang College has been completed and will be handed over to the College authorities for unveiling at an early date.

Authorized translators used the Reims New Testament, they made no mention of their borrowings, which was left for the editors of the Revised version to do handsomely in 1881.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Squelched!

BY BLOSSER



SPARKLING MINERAL WATER.

Pyeris

Delicious either alone or blended with wines and spirits.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 430.

Death.

BONE.—At Studay, Warwick, England, on the 26th August, Mrs. C. Bone, the beloved wife of the Rev. C. Bone, (late pastor Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai) by cable.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1921.

CHINA AND THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

A letter from Mr. Henry Bonar, C.M.G., regarding the Pacific Conference, with special reference to the Chinese side, caught our eye in running through a London journal just to hand. Mr. Bonar had over thirty years' consular experience in the Far East, having held several appointments in Japan, including that of Assistant Judge of H. B. M. Court in that country until the abolition of extra-territoriality in 1899, and for some time subsequently he was Consul-General in Korea. We therefore perused his epistle with some hope of finding a valuable contribution towards the settlement of the problems which await the conference that is to assemble at Washington on the next anniversary of Armistice Day. In this we were disappointed, but as Mr. Bonar advances certain suggestions which are being considerably agitated just now his communication invites a little discussion. With his preliminary thesis, that the Anglo-Japanese alliance must be subordinated to a wider pact so as to provide for the co-operation of the United States and the recognition of China's own interests, there will assuredly be small quarrel; but in relation to the methods proposed for securing the desired result we are certainly unable to see eye to eye with Mr. Bonar.

"The peace which will put an end to China's interminable internal struggles and make unlikely an appeal to Soviet Russia" is what Mr. Bonar desiderates. This, indeed, is what countless people wish to see, though the introduction of Soviet Russia we judge to be a superfluity, despite Mr. Bonar's assertion that "China is ripe for Bolshevism." Treating "Bolshevism" as a synonym for chaos, China is so "ripe" that she could hardly be riper; but Communism is not likely to appeal to the Chinese Government, nor is the unorganised "proletariat" at all likely to make such a move. Whatever a little cult here or there may profess, Mr. Bonar contends that to promote harmony among the Chinese it will be imperative for the Conference "to adopt new methods and apply different principles in the handling of Chinese affairs from those which have prevailed in the past." We are ready to believe that there is room for improvement in this respect, but cannot perceive any in Mr. Bonar's recommendations, which are simply that the Powers abandon interference in China's internal affairs, restore leased territories, and waive extra-territoriality.

As to the first of these, it is not easy to understand how the Powers can be accused of undue interference in these latter days; the grievance of Europeans out here is that their Governments are too reluctant in acting. Regarding leased territories, if Mr. Bonar is alluding to such developments as the Twenty-One Demands, there may be plenty of ground for complaint, and it is to be hoped that the Powers will bring any needful pressure to bear upon Japan to have these questions settled at the conference. This refers to whole provinces obtained during the war. How the immediate return of limited and duly-leased areas would help to solve the problem is not manifest. Nor is it in the least clear how the abandonment of "extraterritoriality" under present conditions could assist the Chinese, much as it would be likely to damage Europeans. That the preservation of China's territorial integrity, as concerns future acquisition, should be reaffirmed with all emphasis is eminently desirable. The points to which Mr. Bonar alludes are not, however, the cause of China's internal disputes, but it is these disputes, with the consequent national weakness, that are the cause of the Far Eastern problem. Let China put her house in order and such questions as concessions and "extraterritoriality" will solve themselves, as in the case of Japan.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Questions.

At last we are going to have another meeting of the Legislative Council. The agenda for Thursday, which we published yesterday, contains no fewer than ten first readings, two second readings, three questions by unofficial members and three resolutions standing in the name of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. Our legislators are getting busy. Mr. Bird wants to know why we cannot have land sales by private treaty (someone will possibly whisper the words "favouritism" and "graft" and think them an adequate answer); and Mr. Pollock is worrying the Government with such matters as sea-water for flushing purposes. Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice's report on the harbour, the occupation of much-wanted land by the military, the encouragement of building operations, and the better handling of building sites. All very useful subjects for investigation. And the Government's Bills cover a host of subjects from last year's budget deficit to an amendment of the Deportation Ordinance. Mr. Pollock's question regarding the harbour improvements is very much needed, though we could suggest quite a number of other questions—not all addressed to the Government either. To Mr. Pollock and his fellow members on the War Memorial Committee we should like to put:—What information can the War Memorial Committee give to the people of this Colony with regard to the memorial it was appointed to look after? Cannot the Committee take steps to expedite the obtaining of such memorial? We shall have an improved harbour long before we get the memorial judging by the respective rates of progress. To the K.R.A. we should like to put:—What information can it give to Kowloon residents regarding its activities during the past four months. Cannot the Committee take steps to expedite the publication of letters between itself and the Government? To many other local bodies and persons it would be possible to address similar questions on other matters, and so it is not always the Government that is alone deserving of a query or two. We really would like Mr. Pollock to do what he can regarding that memorial. It is an egg that has been so long in incubation that we wonder whether it is still fertile.

Mr. E. A. Potter, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, and Director of the Asia Banking Corporation, is on a tour of inspection throughout the Far East and is at present in Hongkong. Mr. Potter, who is accompanied by his wife and son, has been in the East about three months and has visited the various branches of the Asia Banking Corporation and the agents of the Guaranty Trust Company in Japan, Northern China and the Philippines. He leaves Hongkong in a few days for the Straits from whence he will return to New York via Europe.

Lady Students.

Apart from the very brief announcement made on Saturday no one seems to have taken very much notice of the fact that the Hongkong University has declared itself as being open to receive girl students. The Registrar, Mr. Teesdale Mackintosh, kindly communicated this information to the Press but it has been accepted in a very matter-of-fact spirit. The first lady student has already been registered we are told. It is a departure that might well make for the quickening of the life of the institution and the extension of its sphere of usefulness. Some of the older universities of the world—notably Oxford—are still averse to the admission of female students and it has been very largely left to the younger institutions to lead the way. Here in Hongkong, where we seek to educate Chinese students, it is something decidedly out of the ordinary to admit male and female students to a University. The women of China are gradually coming forward to take their place with the men—the movements in Canton amply demonstrate that fact—and equal opportunity should be given them to assimilate the best in western education. Until quite recently in China the keeping apart of men and women in public was universal. In all the schools, in the churches and temples, in fact in any public meeting place, the men had their allotted place and the women had theirs. That is passing away and the old prejudices are giving place to a better and more rational order of things. The social emancipation of the Chinese woman will possibly be a long time coming in anything like a general sense, but it speaks volumes for the growth of western ideas that in Canton educated women are taking their rightful place in the scheme of things and that here, in Hongkong, a young University can throw open its doors for the benefit of men and women alike. We can wish nothing but success for the innovation.

THERE IS NO BETTER WAY TO GET INTO TROUBLE INTERNATIONALLY THAN TO BE UNPREPARED TO DEFEND YOURSELF.—Admiral Baron Uris, Japanese Navy.

Yesterday's health return shows one non-fatal case of enteric fever and one non-fatal case of paratyphoid fever.

Rural building, lot No. 175, adjoining Villa Miramere, Pokfulam, area 37,100 sq. ft., was sold on Monday to Mr. E. T. H. Bunje for \$4,800, which works out at 13 cents a sq. ft. The upset price was \$2,225, or 6 cents a sq. ft.

A gang of thieves committed a daring robbery near the fountain in Soy Street last night. Chiu Ng, the proprietress of a tobacco shop at No. 307 Reclamation Street came to the fountain to draw water, and was immediately pounced upon by the waiting men. One man held his hand over her face to prevent her from giving the alarm, while his fellows threw her to the ground, and ripped open her girdle with a knife. They stole \$23 in notes and coins. By the time the woman had recovered from her surprise, the robbers had time to make their escape.

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A Chinese arriving in the Colony by the Keystone State was this morning charged with being in possession of ninety-eight rounds of ammunition. The man expressed his surprise when informed that notices were as a rule posted on passenger liners apprising passengers of the local regulations, and stated that he did not see any such notice on board the Keystone State. After fining the defendant \$50 his Worship requested Inspector Paine, who was in charge of the case, to interview the C.S.P. with a view to coming to an arrangement with the American shipping companies for the posting of these notices on board their passenger liners.

The Pacific Northwest Commercial Commission, which made the trip from Seattle to China, Japan and the Philippines on the maiden trip of the Wenatchee, has made public in Seattle specific observations. The report urges that an essential supplement to the maintenance of a commercial base at Manila is the establishment of American business at Shanghai, which affords the key of the Pacific Northwest to North China and Upper Asia. The report says: "The commercial agencies of other countries are strongly entrenched at Shanghai where they have heavy investments and facilities. In addition to the study of Shanghai as a great base for American business operations in North China and Northern Asia, American firms contemplating business in South China should make a close study of Canton and give thorough consideration to the advantages offered by establishing there."

Because he neglected to affix the proper label apprising customers that such milk should not be taken by babies under one year of age, a vendor of skimmed milk was this morning hauled before the Magistrate to give an explanation. The defendant entered a plea of ignorance of the regulations, whereupon Mr. R. E. Lindsell retorted that as the man had made milk his special commodity in trade, he should have also taken the trouble to ascertain the conditions as required by the law. After consulting the ordinance in question, the Magistrate pointed out to the defendant that the same ordinance had also a translation in the vernacular, so that his plea could not "hold water." A fine of \$20 was then inflicted. Another Chinese who was brought up on a similar offence was fined \$25.

DAY BY DAY.

ROUND THE TOWN.

By "Gadabout."

Before I came to the East I thought that with the stern sex predominating to such a large extent, the few girls in the Orient who revel in single blessedness must have a fine time. I used to imagine that with so few members of the fair sex about they would all be in great demand and that a girl would find herself hitched up to some rich taipan within a few months after stepping off the boat on to terra firma. Being a hardened bachelor, I'm afraid I don't really know much about these things but people tell me that my suppositions are a long way from being correct and that a girl in Hongkong has a fearfully slack time compared with Home, and as for getting "spliced," she hasn't an earthly. Well, come to think of it, I suppose such a state of affairs can readily be understood. There are some whose salaries are so small that they couldn't if they would, and there are quite a number with bachelor tendencies who think that they wouldn't if they could, and I dare say there are more than a few with a lassie at Home who came abroad with the intention of making their pile out East, and then going back to "Blighy" to settle down (Alas! How many youngsters left Liverpool or London with those intentions only to forget them within a few months of their arrival this end?) There are some, no doubt, who came East with the idea of settling down and then sending to their lassies to follow them out.

How would you like to phone about thirty individuals (on a Hongkong telephone, mind you) and then find that at least half of them had taken no notice of your message? Well, that is what happened over the special sessions to hear the Woping Theatre murder case. It was decided that the trial should take place on Monday and, accordingly, all the jurors were summoned to attend. For some reason or other it was then decided that the trial should be put off for a week and all the good men and true (for whatever they are called) were informed by telephone that it would not be necessary for them to attend Court. The local papers announced that special sessions would be held and whether the jurymen took this to mean that their services would be required, I don't know, but, at any rate, about half of them turned up on Monday morning. The Court officials had quite a busy time in running each man to earth and telling him that he would not be wanted and could go home. The proceedings on Monday lasted about two minutes and the majority of that time was taken up in reading out the old stereotyped formula in connection with opening and adjourning the Court. The little bit with regard to the jury, about answer to your names and save your fines, sounded rather ludicrous considering that they had all been officially told to go home before the proceedings began.

The Summary Court is getting quite busy with all these applications for ejectment coming before it. Every few days now there is an action by a landlord to recover possession of some of his property, and as these are for the most part in the nature of test cases there is a great deal of interest attaching to them. Mr. F. C. Jenkin, the well-known pleader, put up a brave fight yesterday morning to endeavour to point out the unfairness of a certain clause and to persuade Mr. Justice Wood to make some judicial comment upon it. Listening to his arguments it did seem rather unfair that because a man acknowledged a notice to quit and said he would carry out the notice he should be turned out when a man who (like Brer Rabbit, wasn't it?) just lay low and said nothing should enjoy the protection afforded by the new Ordinance. But how about the other side of the question? I hold no brief for the landlords, but after a tenant has promised to get out and the landlord has let the place to someone else it is going to cause a great many complications if after all arrangements have been made the tenant is to be permitted to stay on after the date on which he has promised to quit. The Rents Ordinance was passed to protect the tenants from money-grabbing landlords, but it was not intended to down the owner of property altogether and, any way, where would the "unfortunate third party" come in?

THE MISHIMA MARU.

Fire Extinguished.

(From Our Own Correspondent) Singapore, August 31. The Mishima Maru fire, has been completely extinguished. The cargo is being discharged from the fifth hold but the work was considerably delayed owing to the Captain's reluctance to remove the battened down hatches. The origin of the outbreak is unknown. The damage is uncertain pending a survey. The passengers have gone aboard.

STRAITS PENSIONS.

Temporary Increases Sanctioned.

Singapore, August 31. The Malaya Government is sanctioning temporary increases in pensions, from forty per cent. downwards.

RUBBER CONTROL.

The London Opposition.

Singapore, August 31. The Rubber Grower's Association is holding a special meeting, at which the London opposition to the control scheme may be ventilated.

FIRE AT YAUMATI.

\$7,000 Damage Done.

Fire broke out in the early hours of this morning at a wine and medicine shop at No. 16 Reclamation Street. Considering the inflammable character of the stock of the shop, it was a fortunate circumstance that the cook of the place was able to give the alarm in time and cleared the buildings of its inmates before the fire had secured a firm hold. Messages were sent to the fire stations at Yaumati and Kowloon, and an hour after their appearance on the scene the firemen were able to obtain control of the conflagration, though not before the whole of the ground floor was gutted. The damage done is estimated at \$7,000. The premises are insured with the Motor Union Insurance Company and the Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance.

BANK OF CHINA.

The Hongkong Branch.

A great deal of public interest has been evinced in the magnificent building, 4, Queen's Road Central, which has been erected by the Bank of China. The Head Office of the Bank of China was established in Peking on the first year of the Chinese Republic with an authorized capital of \$10,000,000, which was increased to \$60,000,000 by sanction of the Presidential mandate in 1917. Although the Bank of China is a semi-governmental institution, its controlling factor is, nevertheless, of the most influential and enlightened classes in the Republic. So in spite of the political disturbances, its developments have never been seriously impeded. It has, therefore, enjoyed a steady growth ever since its birth. Under the recent reorganization scheme, the bank has divided its business operations into five districts in the country i.e. Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Hongkong and Changchung. Each of these districts is under the control of a main branch. As the local branch is assigned as one of the first important main branches, it has under its control the sub-branches in the coastal districts of South China and also in the Straits Settlements. Although the local branch is the youngest establishment of the five, it is, nevertheless, one of the most aggressive in the group. Under the efficient management of its present manager, Mr. Tuzyee Pei, its business has grown at such a rapid rate that two removals to more spacious quarters have been made within the last few years. The local branch has every facility to handle inland remittances by virtue of the services given by its sub-branches throughout the interior of China, which are well over one hundred in number. It has also good connections both in America and Europe and other parts of the world, so it is prepared to take care of foreign banking business as well.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

Joe, last night, he threw me over a letter. I could see he was getting fed up ploughing—writing that word aye reminds me of the rather good Scott's story of John Clerk of Eldin and the Lord Chancellor of his day. John Clerk was debating a case in the House of Lords and in the course of what he said he made use of the word "enow" meaning "enough." The Lord Chancellor, apparently anxious to correct, remarked: "Mr. Clerk, in England we pronounce o-u-g-h 'uff."

"Thank ye, my Lord," said John. "I'll attend to that." Mr. Clerk proceeded: "Your lordship will understand that in Scotland we have a name for a small portion of land. It is called a pluffgate. A pluffgate, my lord, is the quantity of land that a pluffman can pluff with his pluff in a day's pluffing."

Well, as I was saying, Joe, he was pluffing through the "535" mail yesterday when he threw a packet over the desk addressed to "The Smiles Editor, 'Hongkong Telegraph.'" Joe, he chuckled and then we had words as usual. When I come to think of it though, I'd rather admit the impeachment to being an editor of smiles, even at or against myself, than a manufacturer of solemn warnings and editorial prognostications, a cratur' aye willing and ready to give his head a holiday instead of the old over-worked typewriter in the corner. But a body lives long after they're laughed at, for by the Hocky Fly, the loudest bummer's no aye the best bee.

Man, there's a heap o' power in smiling. If it hadn't been for that the war would have lasted far longer than it did. It wasna' altogether a thoughtless chorus that packed up their troubles in their old kit-bag and smiled, smiled, smiled. W' some folks there's no kit-bag big enough to hold their troubles. A gasometer wouldn't hold half that the average individual could gather together in a day's mairb once he lets the collecting craze get a hold o' him. Getting together postage stamps is hard by comparison. And it's a habit that grows wi' age if you're no' careful, this trick of multiplying trouble.

I've read somewhere about the Persian Kings who decreed that any man should be put to death if he came into the royal presence wi' a sour look. I wouldn't go the length o' recommending that kind o' moral suasion but all the same I believe a smile aye does more good than five dollar's worth of worthless advice and half as much worth again of pills and medicines.

Man, there's a lot of fun in this old world if we could only forget our mean and fretful ways. There's a medium, of course, to smiles like everything else, for I'm no' one that would recommend stifling the cry of serious things wi' jazz music, for instance.

This daily pretentious bluff is keeping back a lot that's the best o' us. This terrible thing we call business, to lots, may as well be five years hard in Victoria Gaol for all the good we get out of it. Even wi' our sport we oft-times act like a lot o' petrified mummies, fearful lest the other chap gives us a licking. If ye canna' smile among your fellow men, you'll never contract the habit at home. I pity the lot o' some wretches.

But from the hollow mechanical smile may the good Lord deliver us. Contracting the muscles o' the face might pass muster at Mae Cheong's but a smile has to be deep-seated to have a lasting effect. "The heart aye's the part aye, that makes us right or wrang." Now there's one person lot's of you have never met. That chap's yourself. What a fraud he is. If ye canna' look at yourself in the glass, smile, and admit that much you're worse than I thought ye were. Aye, Rab has it off pat.

It's no' in titles nor in rank;
It's no' in wealth like Lon'on bank;
To purchase peace and rest;
It's no' in making muckle mair;
It's no' in books, it's no' in leas,
To make us truly blest;
If happiness has no' her seat
And centre in the breast
We may be wise, or rich, or great,
But never can be blest;
Nae treasures, nor pleasures,
Could make us happy lang;
The heart aye's the part aye
That makes us right or wrang.

CORSETS must give Corsetless Lines



THE TEST OF A CORSET IS WHETHER YOU CAN LOUNGE IN IT AND FORGET YOU HAVE IT ON



CHEMISE FROCK'S DEMAND GIRLISH SUPPLENESS AND A GOOD CORSET PRODUCES THE EFFECT

SPORT CLOTHES DEMAND SPORT CORSETS COMFORTABLE YET GIVING CORRECT LINES



TO THIS FROCK A SHAPELY CORSET GIVES A TRIM, NEAT FOUNDATION

The end and aim of any good corset nowadays is to efface itself utterly. Its presence must not be suggested except by excellent figure lines. Its wearers must look as though she had a classically perfect uncorseted figure, not only when she stands erect, but when she sits or lounges, or plays tennis, or rides or dances.

Now only one woman in fifty has a classically perfect figure by gift of nature; the other forty-nine have some defect or other in proportion, if not in poise, and it is the business of the correct corset to conceal the defects cleverly and suggest the perfect, natural silhouette. The more free and natural and supple a female figure is, the more does it please a fashion now. But this free natural, supple figure, to be beautiful, must also be graceful, slender and unpronounced in curves.

Most women can stand upright and hold themselves in a good position; and when they are having a new corset tried on they unconsciously assume the best position they can. But in normal, every-day life no woman keeps always in her best position. There are moments when she relaxes—and it is those moments that the corset must take care of. Never decide in favor of a new corset until you have experimented with it sitting down, leaning back in a low chair, picking up your handkerchief from the floor and sitting on the floor. If it is perfectly comfortable in all these positions, well and good; if not, refuse to accept it. Sometimes a little alteration will make a corset comfortable. An expert corset fitter understands these things and will make suggestions. But do not accept her word entirely; see for yourself how that corset looks under your frock when you are sitting and bending as well as standing erect. Few fitting rooms for corsets are supplied with hand mirrors. Insist on having one, or take one along in your hand-bag, and study that corset from every angle.

Cultivate the habit of corset posture and do not leave anything to your corset. Think constantly of your posture for a while, until you learn to fall into that posture unconsciously, instead of assuming it only when you happen to think. "Shoulders, back and hips back!" says the gymnasium teacher. If you cultivate that shoulder-back and hip-back position you will acquire a straight, martial carriage—but you will also acquire a decided curve outward below the waistline, at the back. And remember that the line of youth in the back is extremely straight from neck to hips! Here is a better way: Rest easily on your feet, and instead of throwing back shoulders and hips, just draw the chest up and lift the chin a little. This naturally throws the shoulders back and lifts the torso—keeps it from slumping down into the corset which always makes a heavy waistline in time—and the line of the back will remain straight below the waistline and not have that ugly

matronly curve which throws back hips always give.

A friend meets you on the street and exclaims: "How well you look, my dear!" Quite involuntarily you draw up and take the correct position, chest lifted a bit and the muscles around the waist supporting the torso. See to it that you keep that position—grow in the habit of holding it—and do not slump back into your corset the moment your friend has passed on. The naturally perfect figure that has less need of corsets has these strong supple waist muscles. In youth they are almost always firm and supple, but in later years woman allows her corset to do the work of holding up, and more and more she slumps down upon—or into—her corset and the waist muscles become flabby from want of use. If the figure is inclined to be fat, the fat will settle around these useless waist muscles and the waistline will grow gradually heavier and more ungainly.

So, no matter how beautifully your corset fits, keep your waistline trim and strong with simple exercises and by that much will you ward off the appearance of advancing years.

The first exercise is the exercise of correct posture just referred to: Hold your chest up and make your waist muscles support your diaphragm until you do this naturally, without thinking of it all the time.

Then take breathing exercises night and morning. Assume an easy standing position, feet slightly apart; then slowly inhale a deep breath. Slowly exhale with a whistling sound, controlling the emission of the breath so that it leaves your lungs evenly and gradually. Do this ten times.

Lean over and touch the floor with your hands twenty times night and morning, being careful not to bend the knees while you do the exercise. This will strengthen the waist muscles and keep the stomach flat.

Lean to walk with your legs only. That is, do not push your shoulders forward, swing them from side to side, or swing the arms. The body above the waist should appear to float through space and the legs should be limber, not stiff. Use the muscles of the toes when you walk and flex the knees. Lessons in rhythmic dancing will do a great deal for you if you are not a graceful walker.

Hold up your chest and make your waist muscles support your diaphragm also when sitting. Sit well back in a chair always, even when you lounge idly. Only the woman with strong, supple waist muscles can lounge gracefully, with or without corsets. Strong, supple waist muscles are especially important to you if you are a pianist. Nothing is worse than a slumping pose at the piano—especially from a profile view. And most of your listeners see you in profile when play.

Most doctors are in favour of corsets nowadays, since corsets have been scientifically constructed to support and help the figure and are no longer

intended merely to give lines of fashion. The graceful circle corset of to-day, worn with a brassiere that holds the bust firmly, preserves the natural beauty of the figure and gives a trimness of effect that cannot be achieved when several garments are donned over the corsetless figure. A corset of any kind makes its wearer remember to hold herself with more formality and correctness; without any corset at all most women would sooner or later fall into the slumping habit and lose what lines they had. And most figures uncorseted would look anything but trim and graceful—and smart—under modern costume.

In none of the illustrations of indoor and outdoor costume is the corset evident. These frocks and sport suits are appropriate for any age of femininity—according to fashion now—but only a very young girl, slim and firm of muscles could wear such costumes absolutely without corset support. Modern clothes are built to suggest natural figure lines, but the figure lines must approach as near as possible natural perfection before the clothes are donned; and this effect in most cases can only be achieved by the wearing of flexible, cleverly cut corset of absolute suppleness and comfort. Not forgetting the indispensable brassiere which holds the flesh above the corset in firm, trim lines.

Two illustrations show the perfect corset in standing and sitting position. The wearer of this corset, in her frock or tailored suit would have perfectly natural figure lines and would seem to be wearing no corset at all.

ROLLED-DOWN STOCKINGS COOL AND COMFORTABLE.

If you are slim enough to dispense with corsets which have to be anchored fast to the stocking top with elastic hose supporters, you will find rolled-down stockings delightful on warm summer mornings. Women who have adopted the style but who cannot dispense with securely pulled-down corsets have taken to round garters, or kneelets of bolting and the garter elastic is attached to this knee-band. Can you imagine anything more uncomfortable than that?

If you really fancy the rolled-down stocking, you must learn how to keep it up trimly so that it will not wrinkle at the ankle. Of course, a garter of elastic may

be worn around the leg and the stocking rolled over the garter, but a tight elastic band around the calf of the leg is almost painfully uncomfortable in walking. Better to learn the old-fashioned way of rolling and fastening a stocking top. Many of the peasants of Europe wear their stockings this way and have for generations; and it was the way our own great-grandmothers kept their stockings from tumbling down in the days before elastic hose-supporters were thought of. This is the way to do it:

With finger and thumb pull the top of the stocking out from the leg as far as you can stretch it and while holding it stretched with one hand roll the top with the other. Roll over and over until you have the stocking as low as you want it; then twist the stretched out portion into a wisp and tuck the wisp under the roll you have made. Rolled thus, a stocking will keep its place all day and never slip down.

Cheap silk stockings are in dreadfully bad taste—more would much better wear fine cotton or silk stockings that demonstrate their commonness by their weave. Cheap silk stockings are usually an extravagance too. They wear badly—a finger ring or a rough place in a fingernail may start a frayed spot and a hole and they are shapeless things, making the ankle less trim and the instep less arched in effect.

Find your particular make of silk stockings and stick to that make. Some of the best makes differ in proportion and though you can usually pull a stocking up to fit somehow, one that does fit perfectly will give you less trouble and will wear longer because less strain is put on it. For instance one of the hand-somest and most expensive silk stockings on the market is very long and slim. On a leg that departs from length and slimmness the top of the stocking binds uncomfortably, and if you get a large size—to acquire more room at the top—the ankle part will wrinkle so badly that the stocking must be hauled up tight every minute. Then the first time you bend your knee too far, behold! an ugly run in the silk. Some stockings have very high tops and on short women the top must be doubled over and the hose supporter clasped through the sheer silk below the reinforced top. This always means Jacob's ladder runs to be mended soon. Experiment until you find out the make of stocking that fits you—that is

just the right height at the top, whose foot length is in good proportion to the width at the ankle and top for your special requirements. Then stick to that special make.

Gone is the day when one ordered half a dozen pairs of stockings all alike and felt well supplied for a season. There are so many kinds of shoes and slippers now—and each style demands a special style of stocking—that hose must be selected in individual models, just as one selects hats or petticoats. The average woman who dresses as well as she can afford to but has to study economy all the same, needs a supply of stockings something like this: Three pairs of plain black silk stockings, three pairs of plain white, a pair of lace striped or clocked silk stockings in black for dress-up wear, specially beautiful white silk stockings to go with white satin slippers; stockings to match dancing slippers of various tints; stockings to match gray or bronze slippers; three pairs of wool cashmere stockings to go with sport oxfords; three pairs of brown silk stockings to go with tan calf oxfords or pumps; and three or four pairs of fine white lisle stockings to wear summer mornings with house slippers.

COOL SUMMER PETTICOATS.

The very nicest petticoats for summer days are white silk ones. They are cool, light and have no bulk at all under summer frocks. If the frocks are thin, a double panel of the silk can be set at front and back so the thin petticoat may not "show through." Petticoats are so short now—to match frocks—that two yards of white China silk, perhaps even less if you are not tall, will make your petticoat. Run up straight seams, gather the top into a narrow waistband and finish the edge with a rather deep hem. Such a petticoat will launder and launder—indeed you can do it up easily yourself if you have an electric iron.

Petticoats of white linen are cool and dainty also. They must be fitted a little at the waistline, and not gathered into the belt, and the lower edge may be scalloped. Cut rather large scallops and do the embroidery with substantial floss. Or finish the edge with a narrow crocheted lace. Nobody wears elaborate petticoats with sport skirts; so the frilly, lace-trimmed affairs are needed only with dance



CORSETS AID TO PRODUCE A NATURAL FIGURE

frocks or with very formal afternoon frocks. Such petticoats for all their gaiety of trimming, hang in straight, limp lines and the upper part of the petticoat is made of crepe de chine or batiste. The flounces may be of lace, machine pleated chiffon, embroidered net or ruffled silk.

Day petticoats are usually finished with a belt or draw-string through a casing, for active exercise in sports means constant change of the brassiere or camisole; but the formal petticoat is often joined to a matching camisole and the whole garment is worn like a one-piece slip under dainty costumes.

DETAILS OF FASHION.

Pleating is much in favour in the supple flimsy robes for summer and accordeon pleating, so much in vogue last year, has not lost its prestige.

Sleeves are usually very short on these gowns, but, when long, they are invariably of a transparent material finely pleated.

A return to fashion of the fichu or neckerchief is affirming itself more strongly every day, taking on new, unexpected variations. The simplest form consists of the folding diagonally of a square and fancifully embroidered morsel of white organdie, and sometimes a tendency to elaborate this dainty mode with

eyelet work about the edges, is to be noted.

Ribbons remain the favourite trimming in a season where trimmings are so simple and sacrificed, as almost not to exist at all. Silk, woollen, cotton, raffa, or fancy ribbons all serve, and are seen either attached loosely to a garment or sewed on to form designs and festoons, like embroidery. In fact the latter mode has largely replaced that of embroidery itself on the summer robes.

Capes are still greatly in vogue a really welcome bit of news—they are so handy and so comfortable. Simple, sleeveless capes, plain or accordeon pleated, are generally worn, and serve as handy accessories to the summer wardrobe of the fashionable woman.

Very dainty and simple blouses made of organdie and organdina are much in vogue. These plain, mannish blouses with jabots of various forms and shirt front effects are very chic, and they have the added convenience of permitting the replacement of the short front and fancy cuffs, and thus economising the washing bill.

OLD FAVOURITE.

Crepe de Chine, which falls naturally into lovely, graceful folds, has come into its own again, and deep silk fringe decorates the more sophisticated type of frocks.

BEADS.

The passion for beads persists. To every gown its string of crystal, amethyst, jade, cornelian, coral, amber, or onyx globes, supplying a touch without which one feels incomplete. Rose quartz on a white gown, jade on a pale hyacinth-mauve, lapis-lazuli on pale rose-petal pink, onyx on green, and so on.

Carved peach stones are likewise included in the bead scheme, as well as carved ivory and carved coral, and as they are no longer to be procured for a mere song, and are of an increasingly luxurious type, they add a by no means inconsiderable item to our dress budgets, which are already sufficiently difficult to manipulate.

OLD FRIENDS IN NEW GUISES.

Straw and raffa are more than ever in vogue this summer. Some of the most costly sports hats are nothing more than our old friend the garden hat of openwork rush, once obtainable for a few pence. The entire crown of the hat is covered with large, dainty embroidered in coloured raffa and the brim is darning with raffa in the colour which is to be made predominant. The embroidery is easy, as the mesh of the hat makes a canvas groundwork for the pattern.

Handbags for wear with country holiday clothes are often of raffa, the favourite method being to make a square by interweaving strands of contrasting colours and leaving the ends to form a fringe, as we did when we made mats in kindergarten days. Two of these squares sewn together make the bag, a handle of plaited raffa being added.

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E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Montezuma	Oct. 25	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 25	Dec. 4

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TENYO M.	22,000	Sept. 9	* PERIA M.	9,000 Oct. 15
KOREA M.	20,000	Sept. 19	* TAIYO M.	22,000 Oct. 30
* SHINYO M.	22,000	Oct. 2	* SIBERIA M.	20,000 Nov. 15

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GINYO MARU	16,500	Sept. 2nd
ANYO MARU	18,700	Sept. 25th

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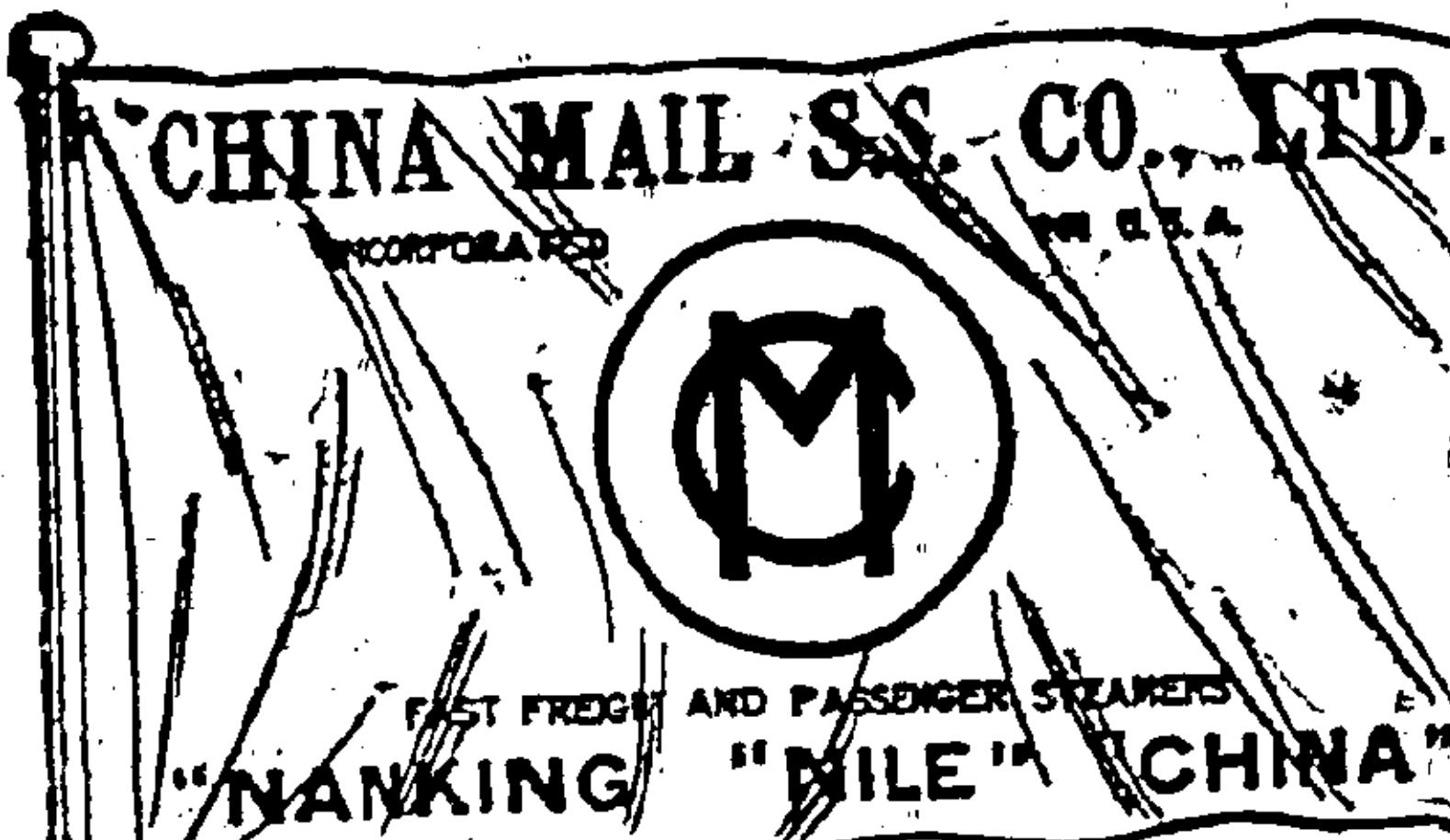
* "WEST CANON" ... 23rd September.

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S.S. Keystone State ... Sept. 10. Sept. 30.

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S.S. HAWKEYE STATE ... Oct. 2. Oct. 24.

FOR TRIESTE & HAMBURG.

S.S. CROOK ... September 12.

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"ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 2nd September.

"CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th September.

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TJISONDARI	September	Rotterdam & Hamburg	2nd Oct.
ALDERAMIN	October	Rotterdam & Hamburg	13th Oct.
BOEROE	November	Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th Nov.
TOSARI	December	Rotterdam & Hamburg	10th Dec.
ALDEBARAN	January	Amsterdam & Hamburg	10th Jan.

For full particulars please apply to—

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-

GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Boswell, from Kobe.

Vitaly Hongkong Hotel from

Shanghai.

Jidetschko Steamer Kowan,

from Kobe.

Chen Passenger Acanthus

Bluefunnel, from Amoy.

Nam Yee-woohoon, from

Shanghai.

Leeshippo Cheebing Deep

Street West Point, from Shang-

hai.

TH. KRING,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Aug. 25, 1921.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRAL-

ASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Abercra, from Kristiania.

Davies & Peak, from Singapore.

Hannastery, from New York.

Kremin, from New York.

Manuel Dauden Grand Hotel

Continental, from Manila.

Manager China Nottary Wor-

shop, from Karachi.

Parnella Swadio, from New-

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M. E. F. AIREY,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, Aug. 25, 1921.

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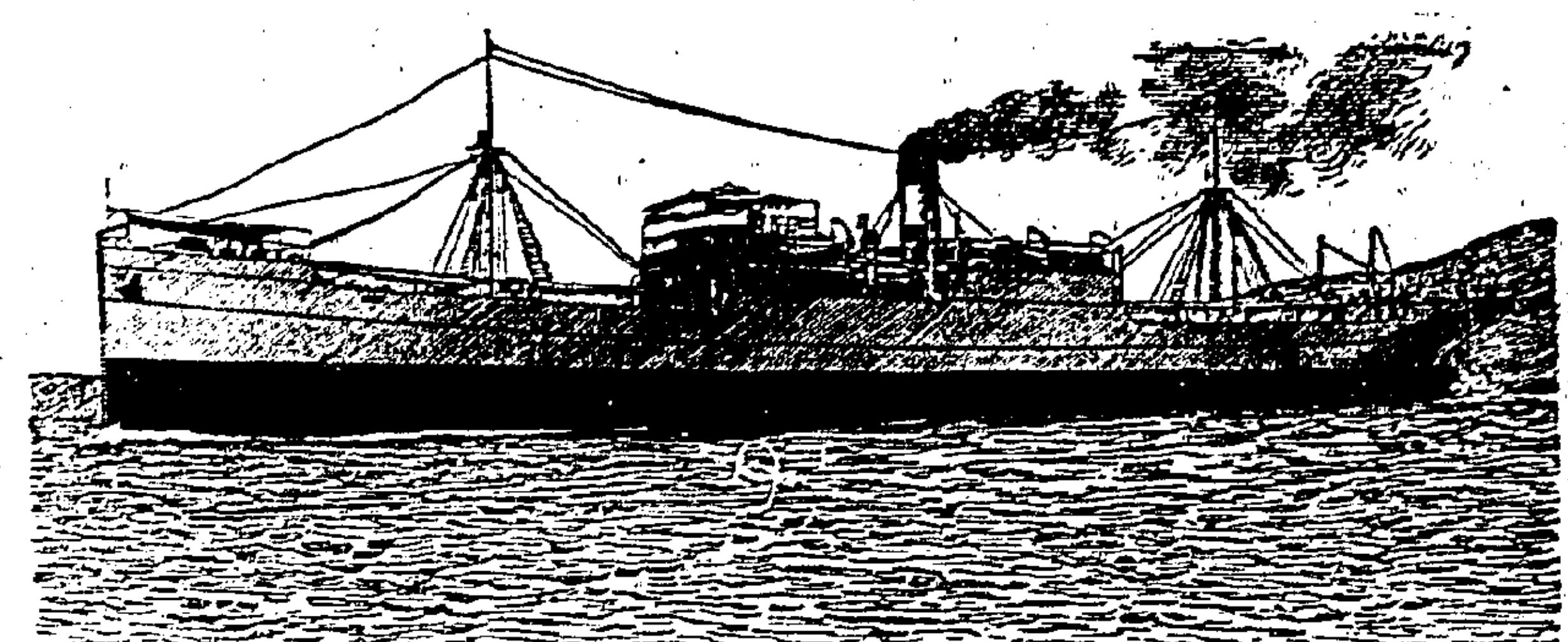
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

AMETHYST MINES.

Li Jen-san, a jewel dealer, has petitioned the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for a license for opening the amethyst mines recently discovered near Fang Hsien, Peking.

PEKING-SUIYUAN RAILWAY.
The opening ceremony of the extension of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway to Suiyuan has again been altered. According to the Ministry of Communications it is now fixed for October 1st.

CHINESE LEAD MINE FAILS.
The lead ore mine opened at Siangshui in 1917, failed during the course of the present year. The Chinese company who promoted this excellent enterprise and did all they could to make the mine a success last, it is said, one-half of the capital invested in the undertaking.—*Lanchow Trade Report*, 1920.

PROSPECTS IN S. WALES.
"It is interesting to note, states our Swansea correspondent, that trade prospects throughout the south-west of Wales are improving considerably, and thousands of men are being taken off the unemployed register. Many steel and tinplate works have restarted, and all patent fuel works are in operation. Many works have orders which will last them into the autumn, and while nothing in the nature of a boom is anticipated, prospects are better than for twelve months."—*Journal of Commerce* (Liverpool).

ENGINEERING BOOM NEXT YEAR.

Mr. T. W. How, M.I. Mech. E., chairman of the Engineering Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, in a recent interview stated: "The general impression is that as the labour troubles adjust themselves, there will be a revival in the engineering trade. It will, however, be very gradual at first, but I think it should culminate next year in something approaching a boom. The prices of engineering commodities will sympathetically recede with decreased working costs. The question of surplus stocks, manufactured under conditions of high costs may perhaps present initial difficulties in bringing down prevailing prices, but I think there will be a tendency to reduce profits and dispose of existing stocks expeditiously in order to create room for further production. Once the demand is created it is the wisest policy further to stimulate that demand by, whenever possible, a system of mass production, by which the prices of commodities can alone be lowered and thus preserve or even strengthen the wage status of the workers. It should not be forgotten moreover that in certain branches of engineering British workmanship excels, and its greater efficiency and durability will always command a higher price than that asked by foreign competitors. Taking this into consideration, I am of opinion that efforts towards lowering the cost of production must tend to place British engineering goods on an economically sound basis as regards foreign competition."

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 PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
KASHMIR	9,000	6th Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
DILWARA	5,400	13th Sept.	Spain, Colombo & B'bay.
KHYBER	9,000	16th Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
KHYA	9,000	14th Oct.	M'les, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)
 A. APCAR | 4,510 | 6th Sept. | C'bo via Spore, Pang, R'goon
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN | 4,000 | 22nd Sept. | Melbourne via Manila, Thursday, 1st Oct. via Manila, Brisbane, and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

NAGPORE	5,200	31 Aug. 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
DILWARA	5,400	1 Sept. 10 a.m.	Shanghai only.
EASTERN	4,000	3rd Sept.	Yokohama direct.
TAKADA	7,900	9th Sept.	Japan via Shanghai.
KHYA	9,000	12th Sept.	Japan via Shanghai.

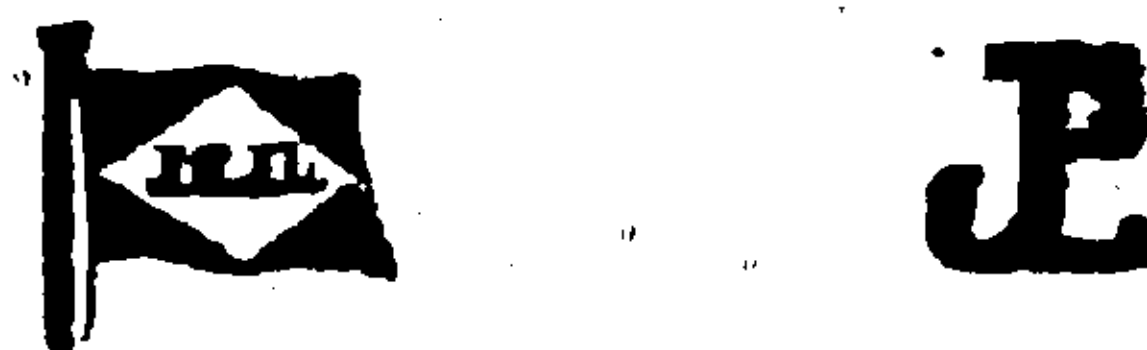
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KATORI MARU ... Friday, 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA M. (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 4th Oct. at 11 a.m.
SHIMA MARU (Nagasaki direct) Saturday, 29th Oct. at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.
SABO MARU ... Friday, 2nd Sept. at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.
HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW & MARSEILLES.
LIMBOY MARU ... Monday, 3rd October.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.
TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept. at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct. at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.
OKAM MARU ... (via Panama) ... Sunday, 18th Sept.
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.
KANAGAWA MARU ... Monday, 19th September.
KAWACHI MARU ... Middle of November.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore & Penang.
TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 5th September.
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
YEBOSHI MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Aug.
NAGATO MARU ... Monday, 12th Sept.
JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
KAMO MARU ... Thursday, 1st Sept. at 11 a.m.
BENTEN MARU ... Tuesday, 6th September.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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STEAMER	From	Expected at	Will leave on	For
Tjitaroom	Japan	4th Sept.	8th Sept.	Java
Tjisalak	Java	4th Sept.	8th Sept.	Shanghai via Japan
Tjilatjap	Java	8th Sept.	12th Sept.	Saigon
Tjikini	Amoy	9th Sept.	13th Sept.	Soerabaya via Balikpapan & Macassar

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STEAMER	From	Expected at	Will leave on	For
Simaloor	Java	31st Aug.	8th Sept.	San F'co direct

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TO
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London, Rotterdam Hamburg	24th Sept.
London, Rotterdam Hamburg & G'gow.	3rd Oct.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENAPP"	15th Sept.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	26th Sept.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENADE"	2nd Sept.	GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM & H'BURG
"GLENAMOY"	12th Sept.	GLASGOW, L'DON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENARA"	25th Sept.	GENOA, R'DAM, H'BURG & HULL
"GLENARIEFF"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM
"GLENAPP"	27th Oct.	GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM & H'BURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: **THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3695.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents

Tel. 3307.

113, Connaught Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Fri. 2nd Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsaar	Fri. 2nd Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Sun. 4th Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hopsang	Mon. 5th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI & Tsingtau	Tungshing	Mon. 5th Sept. at noon.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Loksaar	Tues. 6th Sept. at 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Leesang	Tues. 6th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Miasang	Tues. 6th Sept. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Namsang	Wed. 7th Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Return, from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Wednesday, 7th Sept. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 715.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
AMOI & SHANGHAI	Soochow	1st Sept. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenan	3rd Sept. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	6th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	6th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	8th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	10th Sept. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
 Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtau weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Aug. 31, 1921.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Haihong	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 2nd Sept. at 2 p.m.
Hailong	W. Couper	TUES. 6th Sept. at 2 p.m.
Haihong	W. C. Patmore	FRI. 9th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)
 Regular freight and passenger service between
JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Borneo Maru" Sailing on 11th September.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" Sailing on 13th September.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

No 5, Queen's Road Central. Tel. No. 2205.

Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW CHINESE SHIP.
 The Kiangtong which was built by the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Works for the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., will soon be launched.

LARGER THAMES TRAINING SHIP.
 Permission has been granted by the L.C.C. for the Admiralty to moor a larger training-ship off the Victoria Embankment in substitution for H.M.S. President.

AQUITANIA'S NEW RECORD.
 During the last 12 months the Aquitania has steamed 100,000 miles and carried 90,000 people between Europe and America. This record has never been attained by any other passenger vessel on the ocean.

THE LATE MR. ALFRED WOOLLEY.
 Mr. Alfred Woolley, of the city of Ripon, York, and of Kobe, Japan, for many years chief agent in Japan of the Peninsular and Oriental Co., who died on Dec. 23rd last, left gross estate of the value of £14,868.

RISE IN VALUE OF SHIPS.
 Gould's Steamships and Industrial, Limited, Ltd., of which Mr. J. C. Gould, M.P., is managing director, have sold one of their Gravel Line of steamers, of about 8,000 tons dead-weight, for £130,000, the buyers to have the benefit of the balance of the time-charter on which the vessel is working.

PIRATES AT TSINGTAU.
 Eighty-four officers belonging to the Japanese Water Police at Tsingtao were attacked by pirates, and, with the exception of four, the rest are missing. The authorities immediately sent aid abroad the str. Sokuboku Maru, but the heavy seas prevented the vessel reaching the scene of the outrage in time. A running fight that lasted about half-an-hour, resulted after the Sokuboku Maru managed to reach the place. The bandits were subsequently chased away.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD POLICY.
 According to a special despatch to the Tokyo Asahi, the U.S. Shipping Board contemplates the adoption of a new policy whereby all shipping in the possession of the United States will be operated exclusively by Americans. It is stated that the Shipping Board in the near future will effect a curtailment of its personnel, which is expected to be reduced about one-half. A large number of assistants, clerks and others will be dismissed, and all foreign employees will be replaced by Americans.

GHEENT'S PORT MOVEMENT.
 According to official statistics, 758 ships entered the port of Ghent during 1920, representing 532,051 gross tons. In 1913—the last normal year—the number was 1,393 ships, with a total tonnage of 1,061,425. The revival in comparison with 1913 has been 54 per cent. as to the number entered and 30 per cent. as to tonnage.

The greatest number of these ships were British—520 in 1920 and 756 in 1913. France was second with only 43 ships in 1920, but Norway was second in 1913, with 135 entries, and third in 1920 with 39. During 1920 there has been much more direct communication between the United States and Ghent. Seventeen ocean vessels flying the U.S. flag came direct from ports of the United States, and there would have been many more if it had not been for the crisis in the cotton-spinning industry. With these 17 ships, representing 62,005 tons, the United States holds second place in tonnage, with about 16,000 tons more than France, which had 43 entries. The U.S. tonnage represents about one-fifth of that of the English ships, which numbered 520. Besides the U.S. ships there were 15 ships flying the British flag which came direct from Galveston to Ghent. In 1919 the number of U.S. ships entering the port was only 8. According to the statistics of the port of Ghent for the first three months of 1921, which have just been published, total tonnage for the year 1921 will far exceed that of 1920. The tonnage for the first three months of 1920 was 134,690 tons, whereas that for the corresponding period of 1921 was 203,051 tons, or at the rate of more than 800,000 tons for the year. The ships coming in for transshipment of the German coal make up at least half of this tonnage. This coal comes to Ghent in the long Rhine lighters and is transferred into French ships by electric cranes at the rate of about 1,000 tons a day. Only two U.S. ships entered Ghent during the first three months of 1921, as very little cotton is being imported at the present time. Also the Belgian ships of the Lloyd Royal Belge, which are now coming into Ghent, are bringing considerable cotton.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE (Local).

Revised on 1st June, 1920.

SIGNAL	SYMBOL	MEANING
1.	(RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.	▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3.	△	South (S.E. to S.W.)
4.	△	East (E. to S.E.)
5.	△	West (N.W. to S.W.)
6.	△	Gale expected to increase.
7.	+	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 2 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds by the Marine Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signal will be displayed when it is considered that the danger is over.

The signal will be displayed when it is considered that the danger is over.

The signal will be displayed when it is considered that the danger is over.

NIGHT SIGNALS (LAMPS).

SIGNAL	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
WHITE	WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN
GREEN	GREEN	GREEN	WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	RED
WHITE	WHITE	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN	WHITE	GREEN	GREEN

The Night Signals will be displayed, at night, on the Radio mast at the Royal Observatory, on the lower of the Radio masts, on the Radio mast at the Harbour Office, and on the Radio mast at the Marine Police Station.

The signal will be displayed when it is considered that the danger is over.

The signal will be displayed when it is considered that the danger is over.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour and a CONE will be exhibited as the following:

CHINA SEAS STORM SIGNAL CODE.

Operation (Hongkong) from the 1st June, 1920.

The signal is made by means of certain symbols, each corresponding to a certain direction.

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TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.

H.K. & S. Bank sa. 732 1/2

" £35 paid sa. 435

Bk. of E. Asia n. 152

Marine Insurance

Cantons s. 400

North China n. 153

Unions s. 228

Yangtze s. 241 1/2

Far Eastern b. 324 1/2

Fire Insurance

China Fire b. 122

H. K. Fire b. 327

Shipping

Douglas s. 57

H.K. Steamboat n. 253 1/2

Indes (Pref.) n. 38

Indo Def. Lon/Reg. m. 290

Indo Def. H.K. Reg. s. 283

Shells n. 97 1/2

Perrier n. 29

Refineries

Sugars n. 184

Malabons n. 53

Mining

Kailans b. 87 1/2

Lanxiao b. 10 1/2

Shanghai Loans b. 10 1/2

Shai Explorations b. 10 1/2

Kauhs b. 22 1/2

Ironohs b. 14 1/2

Sral Caspians b. 14 1/2

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H.K. Wharves b. 90

K. Docks b. 191 1/2 s. 193 1/2

Shai Docks b. 135 s. 135 1/2

N. Engineering s. 124

Lands, Hotels & Buildings

Centrals b. 142

H.K. Hotel n. 197

H.K. Lands b. 10 1/2

H. Phreys Est. b. 40

N. Loan Lands b. 130

N. Reclamations b. 51

West Points b. 51

Cotton Mills

Ewos b. & s. 23

Kun Yik b. 17

Lan Kung Mow b. 132

Oriental b. 17

Shai Cotton b. 132

Yangtzeopos b. 132

Miscellaneous

Cements b. 16.90 sa. 16.90

China Light old b. 11.10

Do. Light new b. 11

China Providents s. 12

Dairy Farms s. 36

Electrics H.K. b. 23.60

Electrics Macao b. 22

Hongkong Ropes b. 24

H.K. Tramways b. 13.10

Peak Trans. old b. 9

Do. new b. 1

Steam Laundries b. 8.50

Steel Foundries b. 104

Water-boat n. 16

Watsons b. 8.10

Wm. Powells b. 18

Wisemans b. ex rts. cum div. 31

Do. New issue b. 23

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1921.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.)

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/8

30 d/s 2/10

60 d/s 2/10 1/2

4 m/s 2/8 1/2

T/T Shanghai 115 1/2

T/T Singapore 115 1/2

T/T Japan 102

T/T India 194

Demand, India 194

T/T San Francisco 49 1/4

T/T Java 156

T/T Marks 6/35

T/T France 6/35

Demand, Paris 6/35

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 2/9 1/2

4 m/s. D/P 2/10

6 m/s. L/C 2/10 1/4

30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne 2/11 1/2

30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 52 1/4

4 m/s. Marks 6/35

4 m/s. France 6/35

6 m/s. France 7/15

Demand, Germany 46 1/4

T/T Bombay 194

Demand, Bombay 194

T/T Calcutta 194

Demand, Calcutta 194

On Yokohama 102

Demand, Manila 103

Demand, Singapore 115 1/2

Demand, Batavia 156

On Haiphong 156

On Saigon 78 1/4

On Bangkok 78 1/4

Sovereign 100.40

Gold leaf per Tael 38 1/4

Bar Silver, ready forward 37 1/4

Bank of England rates 5 1/2

New York/London 3/70

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces 1 1/2 par.

5 " 1 1/4 pm.

1 1/4 dis.

Canton sub. coins 15 1/4 dis.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1921.

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING —

HONGKONG HOTEL

REPULSE BAY HOTEL PENINSULA HOTEL (Kowloon)

TOWN GARAGE & SHOW ROOMS RUSSELL STREET GARAGE

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

REPULSE BAY GARAGE

PROPRIETORS:

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS

Tel. 373.

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WITCHELL, Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL

500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MRS. BLAIR.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and

Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents

Are resident Managers.

RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to shipmasters and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. (Feet)	Lowest W. L. (Feet)	W. L. (Feet)	W. L. (Feet)
Wuchow, West River	-19.50	-2.12	29.00	29.00
Kongmoon, "	-14.70	-0.80	6.40	6.90
Linkongchow, North "	+37.00	0	8.00	8.50
Samsui, "	+27.25	-5.00	8.00	8.00
Sheklung, East "	+15.15	-0.93	3.51	3.61

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

From	To	Every 15 min.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	10 min.	10 min.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	10 min.	10 min.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	10 min.	10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	10 min.	10 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	10 min.	10 min.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	10 min.	10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	10 min.	10 min.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	10 min.	10 min.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	10 min.	10 min.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	10 min.	10 min.